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IT MAY IMPRISON SHEEHAN

The Meaning of the Indictment Now Brought Against Him.

REFUSED TO PRODUCE HIS BOOKS

His Action Before the Lexow Committee Acted Upon by the Grand Jury—He Declines to Discuss the Case.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan has been indicted by the Grand Jury for contempt of the Lexow committee.

At the District Attorney's office information of a positive character was refused on the subject, but facts were obtained which positively confirmed the rumors of the indictment as made public on Thursday and published in The New-York Times yesterday.

The act for which the Police Commissioner was indicted was his refusal to give up the bank books demanded by Mr. Goff, as the Lexow committee's counsel. If he is convicted, Mr. Sheehan may be imprisoned for one year in the penitentiary of fined $100, or both.

The Commissioner was in Hornellsville, N. Y., yesterday, where he went on Thursday to meet his wife. To a reporter for the United Press, who called on him at Hornellsville, Mr. Sheehan said he knew that he had been indicted, but he declined to say anything about the matter for publication. Early in the day there had been a rumor that the Police Commissioner had run away to escape arrest under the indictment, but no one could be found who seriously credited the story.

At the Commissioner's house, 464 West Twenty-sixth Street, Mr. Sheehan's mother-in-law, Mrs. Mulhall, said that he had left for Hornellsville on the 8:20 train Thursday morning.

"At that time Mr. Sheehan expected to be away until Monday or Tuesday," Mrs. Mulhall said. "I don't know that he will change his plans," she added.

Under the law the finding of an indictment cannot be officially made public until the indicted person is under arrest. It is for this reason that the District Attorney's office declined to confirm the story respecting Mr. Sheehan, though no fear is entertained that he will fail to give himself up.

The information against the Commissioner was given, it is understood, by the stenographer of the Lexow committee, under directions from Mr. Goff. The stenographer read his minutes, and a transcribed copy was filed with the indictment. This is all the evidence necessary under the statute to warrant the finding of an indictment.

It was at one time supposed on Thursday that the Police Commissioner had been indicted on the complaint of the Committee of Seventy, who charge him with having violated the election laws, but it was made manifest yesterday that this was not so.

The circumstances leading up to Sheehan's indictment marked one of the most sensational incidents in the work of the Senate investigating committee. Mr. Goff compelled Commissioner McClave to give up all his bank books, and having found therein material which he considered of great value in his search for facts relating to the alleged police corruption he instructed Sheehan to produce his bank books. This the Police Commissioner declined to do. Mr. Goff called the Commissioner a "grand larceny thief," and Mr. Sheehan retorted by calling Mr. Goff a "liar."

The witness was threatened with contempt proceedings, but he remained firm in his refusal. He said that if specific acts of corruption were alleged against him, and specific dates given on which entries in his bank books might be expected to reveal information that would convict him, he would give up the books. He declined, however, to submit them for a general inspection and overhauling, on the ground that they only contained matter that related to his private affairs.

It is expected that this is the defense that will be interposed by the Commissioner when he is brought to trial under the indictment.

A case somewhat analogous to the present one arose during the investigation of the Department of Public Works by a Senate committee when Hubert O. Thompson was Commissioner. One of the employes of the department, a man named McDonald, refused to give up certain books in his possession. The committee declared him in contempt, and it was ordered that he should be locked up till the end of the session.

Legal proceedings were taken to secure his release under a writ of habeas corpus, but the Court of Appeals confirmed the sentence.

TO MANUFACTURE COTTON WHERE IT GROWS

Extensive Mills to be Erected in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—The Directors of Clifton Mills, Spartanburg County, have determined to build a new cotton mill, which will make the third mill operated by this company on Pacolet River.

The new mill will be built at Thompson's Shoals, which has a water power capacity of 20,000 spindles and 800 looms without the aid of steam power. The mill will be finished and in operation by the 1st of next October, and when finished this mill will make five cotton mills within a three-mile radius. These mills will have altogether 90,000 spindles, and will be able to consume every pound of cotton grown in Spartanburg County.

Lexow Hopes to Finish in a Month.

Speaking yesterday in reference to the proposed extension of the duties of the committee of which he is Chairman, Senator Lexow said:

"We are not going to shirk any public duty, even though its performance would entail more personal sacrifice upon us.

"If the committee is continued, we would, of course, require a continuation of present counsel, which would be a difficult matter. Personally, my sacrifices for the committee have been numerous. I have had to engage three outside lawyers to keep up my law practice, and I would not undertake an equal amount of work for less than $100 a day.

"The committee will not be allowed to receive a dollar for the services that have been rendered to the city, and mileage is not even allowed since the recent election. We are all happy to feel that our services to the city have been fruitful and hope to be through inside of a month at least."

Struck by a Train and Killed.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Myron Sherman, his wife, and grandson were struck by an Erie train while crossing the tracks between Ashville and Lakewood this afternoon.

The child was instantly killed. Mrs. Sherman was terribly mangled, and will die. Her husband received severe internal injuries and his right leg was badly fractured, and it is feared he cannot recover. The horse was killed outright, and the buggy smashed into splinters.

THE TORPEDO WENT WRONG

The Cunningham Projectile Bored into the Mud—The Fault Supposed to be in the Firing Tube.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—After a year's preparation, the third trial of the Cunningham rocket torpedo was made here to-day, in Coddington Cove. Commander George A. Converse had charge, assisted by Lieut. R. C. Smith, Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, and Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, in command of the torpedo boat Cushing, which, with the Stiletto, was employed in the tests.

The torpedo is the invention of Patrick Cunningham of New-Bedford, and is propelled by the resistance of the water to the ecape of gases generated by the slow burning of rocket composition within the torpedo. The rocket composition is in three adjoining compartments. Heretofore only one has burned, but changes made in the construction of the projectile are such that this defect is probably remedied. The remainder of the torpedo has also been changed, more than fifty pounds having been transferred to the head.

All conditions appeared to favor the projectile, but no sooner had it been discharged than it went directly into the mud, though it had twenty-nine feet of water for nearly all the distance that it was expected to travel. It was found later by the diver, 200 feet away from the tube, it having dug its way well down.

At first the failure was charged to the change of balance of the torpedo, but later it was the consensus of opinion that the firing tube was altogether too light, and that the downward direction at once taken was due to a rising of the rear of the tube, as a result of the discharge. A more rigid firing tube will be arranged at once, and the second torpedo fired.

The torpedo used to-day was 16 feet long and weighed 1,300 pounds. Two of the compartments were each charged with 125 pounds of the rocket composition. The firing cube to-day was an ordinary iron pipe suspended from a spar, the only holding power of which was formed by two anchors. It was quite unfit for its purpose.

DID MR. BURNS STEAL A MARCH?

REAL ESTATE AND POLITICS AS FOUND IN SING SING.

Assemblyman Ryder Said to Have Planned to Get State Lands—A Suggestion of Irregularity.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—An eligible strip of land at the southern extremity of Spring Street, past which the electric street cars run, making it within five minutes' ride of the heart of the village, has been for years looked upon as a good building site for residential purposes. But it was owned by the State, and could not be sold. It was a portion of the State prison property, but that institution was under the hill and out of sight.

Toward the close of the session of the last Legislature, in the rush of bills through final passage, Assemblyman Edgar L. Ryder, from this village, was instrumental in getting through a bill, which became a law, providing for the sale of this land.

This fact did not become known in this village until about ten days ago, when things developed which made it appear that somebody was making money on land speculation, and it has even been insinuated that Mr. Ryder was negotiating for the land for his own emolument.

Some would-be purchasers of this village called on Mr. Ryder to make inquiries, but they got evasive answers, so they say. The land was for sale by the Land Commissioners, but it was supposed to be only on bids.

A stranger one day last week entered the store of Frank Ogden, which occupies a corner lot of the strip, and astounded the proprietor by announcing himself as the owner of the property. Mr. Ogden's surprise may be imagined when it is known that he was one of those who had called on ex-Assemblyman Ryder with a view to purchasing a lot himself.

The stranger at first refused to give Mr. Ogden his name, but showed some papers entitled "New-York State, Letters Patent to J. Irving Burns," the new Assemblyman from the First District. When questioned, the new landlord admitted that he was J. Irving Burns.

It is regarded as a question in this locality whether Mr. Burns had stolen a march on Mr. Ryder. Mr. Burns said that he had only come to view his new property, and that, in future, Mr. Ogden would have to transact his business in relation to the property with Mr. Burns's representatives, Tarrytown real estate agents.

Mr. Burns, it is said, gave $4,200 for the entire property. One of his representatives called on Mr. Ogden last Monday, and told him that he would sell the corner lot, which is about one-tenth of the entire property, for $3,000. It was declined. Mr. Burns's property has a frontage of 549 feet on Spring Street and 235 feet on Lafayette Avenue. These real estate brokers will now sell this property in parcels, from which they expect to realize at least $25,000.

Ex-Assemblyman Ryder said to a reporter for The New-York Times that the act called for the sale of this property on bids, and that the most favorable one should be accepted. He knew of at least two bids which had been made to the Commissioners, and he has called upon them for an explanation.

To the same reporter, Mr. Burns said that he purchased the property in good faith and that there was no underhand work in it, so far as he knew. He thought it a good way to invest his money.

MR. MINER'S HOUSE BROKEN INTO

The Second Time Burglars Have Attempted to Rob the Place.

A second attempt was made to rob the residence of Congressman-elect Henry C. Miner, at 25 Madison Avenue, early yesterday morning. The first attempt was made shortly before election day.

Mr. Miner was absent from home yesterday, but his valet, August Uhl, who sleeps in a room adjoining his, heard the burglars and awakened Mr. Miner's sons, Thomas and Harry. Together they made an effort to catch the burglars, but failed.

One of the sons discharged a revolver out of a window and brought a park policeman to the house. A search was made, but nothing was found except a torn curtain at the window through which an entrance had been effected, and some auger holes in Mr. Miner's study door, above and below the lock.

William Clark Shot by a Cab Driver.

James Lee, a cab driver, of 615 First Avenue, shot William Clark of 323 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street last night. Clark was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and is not expected to recover.

Lee, Clark, and another man started from the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry in Lee's cab early in the evening, and drove up town, making many stops at saloons. They stopped at Clark's house and had a can of beer. Then they went to Edward Denin's saloon, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, where, after drinking many times, Lee shot Clark. He then walked away, while the unknown man drove off with the cab.

Killed by White Caps.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—Tom Edginton, living near Springfield, Ky., was killed by White Caps shortly after midnight this morning.

Two men, wearing white veils and long cloaks, forced an entrance into his house. Edginton jumped out of bed, when one of the men grabbed him while the other shot him. Death was instantaneous.

Edginton had been notified to stop beating his wife, or he would be visited by White Caps.

BABCOCK TAKES IT BACK

Explains His Recent Remarks About McKinleyism.

PROTECTED INTERESTS PROTEST

They Insist on a Return to Old Republican Doctrines if They Are to Furnish More Campaign Funds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Chairman Babcock's recent announcement about McKinleyism, in which he gave the country to understand that he had repudiated it as a party doctrine, does not appear to have made a good impression, or it may have been heard from in one of the sections where McKinleyism is more popular than it is with Reed, Sherman, Allison, Clarkson, and other Republican leaders.

There has been some amusement among Democrats at the performances of the Republicans who are discrediting the McKinley doctrines, and predictions have been made that the men who were "shy" of protection would be admonished that they were going too far. Babcock has verified the predictions. He has been giving out to-day a statement of what he really believes or will teach about protection, and he appears to have got back to old moorings.

The notion is here that the impoverished manufacturers, who hope to get back, one of these days, into their old partnership with the Government, have been intimating that if the Republicans are to be no better protectionists than the Democrats, the Republican Party need not expect to "fry" any more "fat" from them for campaign purposes.

The men who put up the "fat" a few years ago will have to wait, no matter what the position of Mr. Babcock on the tariff question, for more than two years before they can hope to get back their old margin of profits. Before there is a chance to vote for another set of Congressmen, Chairman Babcock will have opportunity to make many proclamations, and it would not be safe to bet that before 1896 he will not have settled down as an advocate of the tariff passed in 1894.

In his statement given out to-day Mr. Babcock says:

"What I said was that at the time of the passage of the McKinley bill there was not one Republican in five who approved of the extreme prohibitory schedules of the bill, and I cited as one of these the duty on calico, which was more than the most ardent protectionist could ask for or defend.

"My criticisms of the prohibitory schedules of the bill I believe to be just, but I did not intend to criticise the measure as a whole, for I gave it a hearty support, and have always been an earnest advocate of protection. I said further that I believed the intelligence of our American people was the foundation of our strength as a nation; that the people were ever ready to condemn what in their judgment appeared to be unwise legislation, as evidenced by the recent election."

It is proper to state that the careful reporter of the United Press to whom Mr. Babcock's original statement was made took particular pains to give, as he believed, the exact language used. Twenty-four hours after the interview had been widely published, this same reporter saw Mr. Babcock on another matter, and the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee took no exceptions to the published interview.

Mr. Babcock even to-day, in conversation, qualified his explanation of what he now says he said by adding the words "or what I meant to have said."

SEELY'S DEFALCATION WAS $350,250.

The Total Shown by the Books—Assistant Cashier Crane's Absence.

The amount of Bookkeeper Samuel C. Seely's stealings from the National Shoe and Leather Bank has been reduced by a fuller examination of the books. The defalcation, as at first announced, amounted to $354,000. It now stands at $350,250.

Seely has not been apprehended. The officers of the bank yesterday denied emphatically that the absence of Assistant Cashier William Ray Crane was connected in any way with Seely's defalcation or the examination of the books.

"Crane," said Cashier W. D. Van Vleck, "is as honest as the day is long. He is not implicated in any way with Seely's thefts. Poor fellow, he may never come back from the South. He is suffering from pulmonary troubles. When the Seely exposure came, young Crane wanted to stay and help us look over the books, but his health was so precarious that the Directors gave him a six months' furlough. The investigation of the books has left him without a stain. No one even suspected him. Seely had no accomplices inside the bank."

Register Levy Makes More Changes.

Register Levy, who is now posing as a reformer, has promoted L. Shapiro to the place of index clerk, made vacant by the discharge of J. C. Starin. The salary has been increased from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. To fill Shapiro's place, Ferdinand Hezel has been appointed, at a one-thousand-dollar salary.

Reformer Levy says that, while Hezel was a Democrat, he was not appointed as an organization man.

Ferdinand Marx has been appointed to succeed Bernard F. Fitzpatrick as examiner, at $1,200 a year. Marx was promoted from a position as folio writer. Peter T. Gray, a custodian, has resigned voluntarily.

The Tammany men are busy criticising Levy's reform methods, and charges of race prejudices are made now and again.

An A. P. Morning Paper Suspends.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The publishers of The Binghamton Evening Herald four weeks ago began the publication of a morning edition. This morning's issue announces the suspension of the morning Herald, confessing that the experiment was a failure and could not be made to pay.

The Leader last night offered to donate $5,000 to local charitable institutions if it could not show double the circulation of The Evening Herald, and it is believed that this challenge may have hastened the suspension, as the publishers state in their valedictory that they will send their evening edition to their morning subscribers unless otherwise ordered.

The Morning Herald used the Western Associated Press service.

Gold Production in 1894.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Treasury Department has received such returns in regard to the production of gold in the United States during the calendar year 1894 as warrants the statement that the output will approximate $43,000,000. The States of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and California will show an increase amounting in the aggregate to $7,000,000. Of the total production of the year it is estimated that California will contribute $13,750,000; Colorado, $11,275,000; Montana, $4,575,000, and Idaho, $2,225,000.

A WONDER.

Everybody will be astonished and pleased at the artistic and literary excellence of the special Christmas number of The New-York Herald, which will be published next Sunday. Price, as usual, Five Cents.—Adv.

BRITISH PRICE OF GOLD REDUCED

Bank of England Lowers It 1-2 Pence Per Ounce—Wheat Bills Sent to Europe Instead of the Metal.

For the first time since the new Government bond issue, gold was taken yesterday from the Sub-Treasury for export. The amount was $1,250,000. It will be shipped to-day.

Soon after the announcement of the withdrawal, came news that the Bank of England had reduced the price of gold ½ pence per ounce. Bankers at once figured that in consequence shipments could not be made at a profit at present rates of exchange. Thereupon exchange eased, and danger of further immediate engagements was averted.

Another cause affecting exchange was the arrival of wheat bills in the market. The New-York Times indicated several days ago that this would occur. Wheat has enjoyed an active export demand for the last fortnight. Ordinarily the movement begins early in the Fall. Abundant supplies from Russia and Argentina have fed Europe until this time. Now that the appetite for American wheat has returned, it is expected to continue, and to offset in a measure the call from foreign money centres for American gold.

It was reported down town yesterday that one house which wished to make gold remittances of $2,000,000 to Europe to-day, and which had intended to borrow it from banks and to replace it in installments by exchanges at the Sub-Treasury, bought wheat bills yesterday, and will send them to-day instead of gold.

Should rates of exchange make no further advance, the Treasury gold reserve, it is thought, will not drop to $100,000,000 for some time. There have been daily gold withdrawals all this week by bond purchasers who borrowed gold from the banks and are now repaying it. The amount taken from the reserve on this account reached $4,500,000 by Wednesday. Drafts on the reserve, including the amount taken for export, were estimated yesterday when business closed, at $7,000,000.

With the conditions now promised, bankers hope that, the local demand having been nearly satisfied apparently, the reserve will suffer no further decrease, until called upon to meet interest on American investments abroad, at the beginning of the new year.

CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE

NEW MAN PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Augustus V. Maze, Superintendent of Mails, Has Also Resigned—Men May Have an Increase in Pay.

Henry J. Lee, Superintendent of the Registry Department in the General Post Office, has been suspended by Postmaster Dayton, on the recommendation of Inspectors Machen and Shepard, who were detailed by the Postmaster General to investigate postal affairs in this city. A failure to enforce discipline in his department is the charge brought against Mr. Lee.

Postmaster Dayton has detailed Mr. Phillips, the First Assistant Superintendent of the Registry Department, to act as Superintendent of that division pending the action of the Postmaster General in the case. Mr. Lee was not in the city yesterday.

The resignation of Augustus V. Maze, Superintendent of Mails in the General Post Office, has also been handed to Postmaster Dayton for transmission to Washington. Mr. Maze asks that his resignation take effect Jan. 1, 1895.

The decision of Mr. Maze to resign is coincident with the conclusion of the investigation of the Post Office Inspectors. Postmaster Dayton, when seen yesterday, however, positively denied that there was any connection between the resignation of Mr. Maze and the work of the Inspectors. Mr. Maze, he said, had spoken to him about tendering his resignation more than six months ago.

Mr. Maze is now away on leave of absence, and it is not expected that he will resume his duties until his resignation has been acted upon. Friction between Mr. Maze and the heads of other departments, it is said, furnishes the grounds for his desire to resign.

Mr. Maze entered the Federal service as a Post Office clerk thirty-one years ago. He passed through the various grades and was appointed to his present position by Postmaster Van Cott in July, 1889.

Thomas J. Clark, the Assistant Superintendent of Mails, has been detailed to act as Superintendent, pending the appointment of Mr. Maze's successor.

Postmaster Dayton said that he had made no recommendation in the case and would not unless asked by the Postmaster General to make a selection for the vacated office.

One result of the work of the Inspectors, Mr. Dayton said, would probably be an increase of pay for the Post Office employes. He has frequently represented that the postal employes here are underpaid, and he is confident that the Inspectors coincide with his view. Mr. Dayton also has reason to believe that the working force of the office will be increased.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A SOUTHERN EXPRESS

Senator Hill Was on the Train, Which Was Little Damaged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—An attempt was made near Florence, S. C., last night to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line. A piece of timber 14 feet long was laid on the track parallel with and between the rails.

The engine, mail, baggage, and first-class cars passed over the obstruction, but the sleeper trucks caught the timber and dragged it for a mile, when the trucks of the sleeper were turned across the track, tearing up the track for several hundred yards. The train was running sixty miles an hour, and had it left the track at this point it would have gone down a thirty-five-foot embankment and great loss of life would have resulted. As it was no special harm was done.

Senator Hill of New-York was aboard the train in a special car.

Large Shipment of Locomotives.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Dec. 7.—A special train composed of thirty cars, all loaded with parts of locomotives, built by the Brooks Locomotive Works, left Dunkirk this morning by the Erie Railroad bound for New-York. The locomotives are for export to South America.

Inquiry at the office of Flint & Co. elicited the information that the locomotives are for the Central Railroad of Brazil. The entire contents of the train are to be put on board the big ship Euphemia, which is waiting in the harbor, having been specially chartered for the purpose of taking this freight to Rio Janeiro. It was also ascertained that the Brooks Locomotive Works had in hand further orders for Brazil from the same house.

Custom House Examinations.

An examination for Inspector of Measurements of Vessels was begun yesterday by the Civil Service Commissioners at the City Hall. Nine men applied for the place.

There is only one vacancy, which will be filled by the candidate passing the best examination. The names of the second and third in rank will be placed on the eligible list at the Custom House. They will be appointed to fill any vacancies that may occur within the next year.

Wouldn't Rent a Hall to Breckinridge.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7.—An application for the use of the Cleveland Grays' Armory for a lecture to be given by W. C. P. Breckinridge has been refused.

"The armory was engaged for that night," said J. R. McQuigg, President of the Board of Trustees, to-day, "but, in any event, it would not have been rented to Breckinridge."

HUGE GAME WITH NOTES

Henry M. Haigh and David E. Kellam Arrested as Swindlers.

SAID TO HAVE TRIED FOR $85,000

H. E. Simmons Signed Everything They Wanted and Says They Used His Name to Float Bogus Paper.

Central Office detectives yesterday arrested Henry M. Haigh, a lawyer of 67 Exchange Place, and David L. Kellam, a broker of 349 Broadway, on the charge of conspiring to swindle H. E. Simmons of 253 Broadway, out of $85,000. Haigh was arrested at his office, and Kellam at his home, 70 West Eighty-third Street. Both were locked up at Police Headquarters.

Mr. Simmons says he is the President of the Prosser Falls and Priest Rapids Canal Company of Tacoma, Washington. The company had issued $600,000 of bonds, which were sold by contract abroad, but no money for them had been received. Work on the canal was stopped, and Simmons wanted to raise money to continue it. He consulted Charles Low, a broker of 35 Broadway, who told him David L. Kellam could handle paper for their mutual benefit. Mr. Simmons says he told Mr. Low to investigate Kellam's standing and the report was made that Kellam was all right. Simmons and Low went to Kellam's office July 13.

They were introduced by Kellam to a "Mr. Western," who represented himself as President of the Honesdale Savings Bank and Trust Company of Honesdale, Penn. During their conversation with Mr. Western, Kellam left the room. Mr. Simmons then asked Western if Kellam was a responsible man to deal with, and Western said Kellam was perfectly responsible for any contract he might undertake.

When Kellam returned, plans to raise money for the Canal Company were discussed, and Kellam told Mr. Simmons that he was President of a company then building a railroad in West Virginia, and that he, too, wanted some money for temporary use before his bonds were put on the market. He said he owned 40,000 acres of coal and timber land in Lincoln County, West Virginia. Kellam proposed that Simmons should sign four notes of $6,000 each, to be used to buy whisky at a low market price. The whisky was to be left in storage, and Kellam said he knew a man named Deane who would advance them, in ready money, 75 per cent. of the face value of the certificates. Then the money could be legually divided. Then, when the Tariff bill passed and the price of whisky rose, they could sell out and divide the profits, and use the balance of the money until the notes matured.

Kellam had the notes already prepared and indorsed by M. A. Smith. They were for four months each, and were drawn on the Nassau Bank. Kellam agreed that the notes should be renewed for four months longer when they fell due. He also agreed that they should not be used except through banks, and that none of them should be sold. Western advised Mr. Simmons to sign the notes, saying that, if there was any trouble in securing their renewal, it could be overcome by paying $1,000 on each note. Simmons did everything he was asked to do.

Kellam next proposed that he and Mr. Simmons issue joint paper in addition to these notes, to be discounted for their benefit. It took him four days to convince Mr. Simmons that this scheme, too, was all right.

They signed an agreement to the effect that Mr. Simmons should enter into a partnership with Kellam to issue notes to the amount of $100,000, bearing Simmons's signature. To secure Mr. Simmons against loss on Kellam's share of the notes Kellam was to give to Mr. Simmons a mortgage for $150,000 on his 40,000 acres of West Virginia property, and all money received by Simmons from his share of the proceeds of the notes was to be considered as part payment of the mortgage until it was discharged. The agreement was witnessed by Mr. Low.

Mr. Simmons thus stood to lose $100,000.

His next step was to sign $61,000 worth of notes in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000 each. These were made in favor of Kellam, and were placed in the hands of Mr. Low. They were without date, and Low was to deliver them to Kellam as the latter wanted them. Mr. Low was to take receipts for all that he delivered to Kellam. Kellam was to use them strictly in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Mr. Low was also to deposit all money received from Kellam to the account of Mr. Simmons, in the Nassau Bank.

Mr. Simmons went to California, Aug. 3, believing his interests in this city were in good hands. He heard disquieting stories a short time ago, and began to suspect that Kellam was not keeping faith with him. Mr. Simmons learned that Henry M. Haigh was offering his notes for sale at 25 per cent. of their face value. He communicated with Mr. Low, who was a stranger to Haigh, and Mr. Low called at Haigh's office.

Haigh offered to sell the notes to him at 50 per cent. of their value. Mr. Low did not betray his connection with Mr. Simmons, but arranged with Haigh to purchase $50,000 of them. He sent his clerk, Robert Hayes, to buy them, and Haigh gave to Hayes a memorandum of $33,000 worth of the notes, which he was ready to dispose of. Hayes agreed to close the bargain, and made an appointment to meet Haigh yesterday, and afterward Haigh sent Hayes the following letter:

Dec. 6, 1894.

Mr. Robert Hayes, Post Office Box 14, City.

Dear Sir: I hope to have $40,000, and maybe the entire $50,000 to-morrow. Stand is this—$33,000 in hand; $10,000 to come from out of town in morning. I anticipate picking up $6,000 or $7,000 to-day, so be prepared to close on $50,000. If it then suits you I can make contract to buy $50,000 more of similar paper at 55 per cent. I can't get it a cent less, net, and only write this so you may be in a situation to advise me where to meet you to-morrow. Very truly,

H. M. HAIGH.

Mr. Simmons arrived here Dec. 3, and was told of the plan to nip Haigh's scheme.

Simmons and Hayes called yesterday afternoon on Inspector McLaughlin and outlined the case to him. The Inspector sent him with three detective Sergeants to Justice Grady at the Tombs Police Court. The Justice advised the immediate arrest of Haigh and Kellam for conspiracy to defraud. Then, in company with Hayes, the three detectives went to Haigh's office. Haigh received them without suspecting their real errand, and Hayes informed Haigh that he had $25,000 with which to pay for $50,000 worth of notes.

Haigh produced $33,000 worth of notes and was promptly arrested. He was much surprised, but he did not attempt to resist and was taken to Police Headquarters.

The detectives then hurried to Kellam's office, but he was not there. Then they went to his home, where they caught him as he was leaving the house. He had learned of Haigh's arrest, and, it is alleged, was about to leave the city. He had two one-thousand-dollar notes signed by Simmons and dated Aug. 10 and Sept. 11, respectively. He, too, was locked up at Police Headquarters. Neither prisoner would say a word about the matter when questioned by Inspector McLaughlin.

The notes found on Haigh were one for $10,000, three for $6,000 each, and one for $5,000. The six-thousand-dollar notes are of the original issue of $24,000.

Mr. Simmons says he has learned that the other six-thousand-dollar note is held by a Stock Exchange broker named Morgan as collateral for a loan of $1,500 advanced by him to Kellam's son.

Kellam is fifty-nine years old, and is married. Haigh gave his age as fifty-five years, and his home as 90 Bowery. He said he, too, was married.

Both prisoners will be arraigned this morning in the Tombs Police Court.

It is not believed that Kellam owns an acre of land in West Virginia, or is interested in any railroad. Mr. Simmons now thinks he has been outrageously swindled. He signed altogether $85,000 worth of notes, of which only $35,000 worth has been recovered. There are thus left outstanding notes to the amount of $50,000, of which Broker Morgan holds one for $6,000. Where the rest are only Kellam and Haigh can tell. If they have been negotiated Mr. Simmons stands in a position to lose all.

Western has disappeared, and M. A. Smith, so far as Mr. Simmons knows, never existed. The police say that Mr. Low neglected to take receipts for the notes which he turned over to Kellam, and has absolutely nothing to show for them. They do not believe, however, that he was aware of the game being played, but think he was duped as well as Mr. Simmons.

They are not certain that a direct connection between Haigh and Kellam can be traced.

Kellam complained to Detective Sergeant Cary at Police Headquarters at midnight that he was ill. Cary sent for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Surgeon Vantine, who came with the ambulance, said that the man was feigning illness, and that there was nothing at all the matter with him.

ON THE TRAIN ROBBERS' TRAIL

MANY POSSES OUT AND BLOODHOUNDS BROUGHT INTO USE.

More Details of the Crime Near Fort Worth—Officials Deny that the Loss Is Over $50,000.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 7.—Though Texas has seen daring train robberies in early days, the one committed last night on the Texas Pacific, at Mary's Creek, is now pronounced the boldest on record, having been accomplished so quickly that passengers on the train did not know what was going on until all was over. Not a passenger or the baggage or mail cars were molested, though the postal clerk, who stuck his head out of the window, was shot at three times.

None of the bandits has been captured. Sheriff Euliss of this county is hot on the trail with bloodhounds and a large posse. The trail leads due west from the scene of the robbery. It is supposed that the bandits are making for Brazos River bottoms, where capture is almost impossible. The Sheriffs of Parker and adjoining counties also have large posses on the trail. Capt. W. T. McDonald and a detachment of State Rangers left here to-night to join in the search.

Messenger McEwen, who was seen at the express company's office last night, said:

"It was dark when I heard a loud noise at the front door of the express car. The door gave way, and Engineer Baker and his fireman were standing there. They had picks in their hands, and had broken in the door. Just behind them were two men, masked, I think, one small, the other large. Both had rifles in their hands, covering me. I was not prepared for an attack, and could do nothing. They forced the engineer and fireman to proceed into my car. They helped themselves. I did not dream of trouble until the door was broken and I found myself covered with two rifles. I do not know how the train was stopped, as I did not talk with the engineer or fireman."

It has been learned authentically that the entire contents of the safe, as well as local packages, were secured.

The spot where the robbery occurred was a dark one, and the robbers could not be recognized. The officials will not entertain the idea that the robbery was the work of the Cook gang, which is said to be in Texas, but believe that it was committed by people who are well acquainted with the country. After the robbery had been accomplished, and the train was getting ready to pull out, one of the men became frightened and broke into a dead run through a dense forest.

The express officials still deny that they have the remotest idea as to the amount secured, simply saying that the robbers got all in sight, including the way bills and bills for transfer freight, but deny that it will reach $50,000. It is said that the through safe contained an unusually large amount of money, this being the first of the month, and when most money remittances are made. If this was plundered, the loss will be over $100,000, and may run up to $450,000. The robbery was expected for several days past, but it was thought it would take place near Thurber, which vicinity has been under guard by United States Deputy Marshals and rangers since the Gordon robbery in October. This anticipated robbery was planned to take place early in November.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Assistant Secretary Curtis said to-day that, as far as he was informed, no Government gold was in transit from San Francisco to Washington, and any theft of gold in the train robbery near Fort Worth, Texas, last night was not the Treasury's loss.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Commencing Sunday, Dec. 9, the Iron Mountain Railroad will take off all its passenger trains now running through the Indian Territory in the night time. The officials say that both their safety and that of their passengers demand this move, and that it will continue in force until the dangerous criminals in that section have either been exterminated or driven to other fields.

South Carolina Cuts Salaries.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—A bill has been prepared by the joint Committee on Offices and officers making a horizontal cut in all salaries of State officers to fit the five-cent-a-pound cotton situation. The reduction is over 20 per cent., leaving the Governor's salary $2,200.

South Carolina's Interest Rate.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—In the State Legislature to-day the House, by a vote of 55 to 54, killed the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest in this State to 7 per cent., after a hard battle by the friends of the banks.

Miss Stevenson's Illness.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 7.—Vice President Stevenson arrived here to-night from Washington. His daughter's condition is about the same, and his visit has no special significance. He will remain here until Sunday.

Senator Hill in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Hill returned from Florida this morning, and has taken his old quarters at the Hotel Normandie.

Starting the West Side Cable.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company announces that the Columbus Avenue Cable Railroad, extending from Ninety-eighth Street through Columbus Avenue and Fifty-third Street to a junction with the Broadway cable line, will be opened to the public to-day. For a short time, perhaps a week, it will be necessary for the patrons of the new road to transfer at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-third Street to the Broadway cars. As soon, however, as the very complicated machinery underground at that point shall be perfected the cars will run through to the Battery. They will be distinguished from the cars running up Seventh Avenue to Central Park by blue signs on the ends and sides of the roofs, and at night by blue lights conspicuously displayed.—Adv.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

Members of the House Discussing the Carlisle Scheme.

ECKELS'S SCHEME ALSO CONSIDERED

May Be No Legislation This Session, but the Representatives Are Gaining Valuable Knowledge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—While the House of Representatives is supposed to be devoting its best abilities to the Pooling bill, a large number of the members are discussing with animation, if not with any great promise of a satisfactory outcome in legislation, the suggestions made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency for the reform of the currency. Looking at the feeble and evasive performance of the Senate, and expecting no sort of action from that body on the supplementary tariff bills sent to it by the House, it is wondered whether the Senators will not, when they get the currency bill that may come out of the talk at this stage, use it to "work" the stock market, just as they played with the sugar schedule for a like purpose last Summer. It is the same old Senate, up to the same tricks. There are a handful of Democrats, a mass of Democrats who could much more easily be Republicans than Democrats, and a body of Bourbon Republicans who are so much smarter than their flabby Democratic allies that the former just use the latter for their sport.

One of the effects of the recommendations of Secretary Carlisle, as observed by those who listen to the talk at the Capitol, is the division of purpose it apparently has wrought among some of the silver men. Those who are attached to silver as the worshiper of the fetich is attached to his idol, accept the recommendations of the Secretary without giving up their attachment to the white metal, although they see that if the South should obtain a better opportunity, through a more elastic currency system, for supplying the people with a circulating medium, there must inevitably be a smaller demand for a heavy money of metal. There is some difficulty in getting rid of the idea that the increased coinage of silver would mean a distribution of silver to the country. Bourke Cockran has illustrated the idea in some of his conversations with the men who talk in this way about the supposed advantages of larger silver coinage, and has reminded them that if there were many millions of silver coined the Government would not take it about the country in cars, as if it was a distribution to be conducted as is that by the Fish Commission in its work of replenishing the exhausted streams with fish.

The discussions are doing good. The differences between the plans of Secretary Carlisle and Controller Eckels are gradually being understood. Already men are heard to define the differences intelligibly, and the plan of Mr. Eckels has some supporters who prefer it to the plan of the Secretary. When the hearings shall come on next week before the Committee on Banking and Currency the opinions of those called to talk will be heard by men who are somewhat prepared to understand the discussions.

There does not seem to be any Republican opposition to an attempt by the Democrats to do something that would be sound and wise. Reports have been started—no one knows where—that strenuous opposition would be made by Republicans determined to put off action until next year when the fifty-fourth Congress shall come in; but responsible and reasonable Republicans deny any knowledge of such an intention on the part of their party associates.

There does not appear thus far to be any considerable resistance to the suggestion for the retirement and cancelation of the greenbacks. When they shall have time the Populists certainly will object to this idea, for they are all greenbackers, who believe that the Government should make all the currency, and they would perpetuate the Government as a banker, instead of driving the Government out of the banking business. The Populists are not likely to make any impression upon the financial legislation of the session. They are quite as wild as ever in their notions.

The Senate fight will be carried on against the currency legislation by the Populists and the silver men. They are indifferent to any legislation, except that which authorizes the unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. As the minority have feebly decided that it will not run the Senate, but that any minority that chooses to run the majority may do so, the Populist and silver tail will continue to "wag the dog." It's a pretty poor dog, and it admits it. If it shall muster up enough sense to do anything to be set down to its credit the achievement will be surprising.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning, on motion of Mr. Warner, (Dem., New-York,) adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That beginning with Monday next at 10 A. M. this committee take up the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to

at an informal conference within the past few days.

The special committee appointed at the last session to consider the subject of a new banking bill, of which Mr. Cox of Tennessee is Chairman, will begin work on Monday, and hopes to complete a bill by the 15th inst., the date on which the hearings before the full committee will cease. Chairman Springer will send invitations at once to leading financiers to come before the committee next week and favor it with their views. Among those to be invited are Horace White of New-York and A. B. Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency.

In the House to-day Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.) had something to say on currency, speaking on the motion of Mr. Wilson (Dem., West Va.) for the distribution of the several portions of the President's message to appropriate committees. Mr. Grow contended that the only respect in which the present bank circulation was at fault was lack of elasticity to meet the wants of business. Mr. Grow suggested several amendments to the law, by which he believed the desired elasticity could be secured. These were in brief:

(1.) Permit the banks to deposit all classes of money, as well as bonds, with the Treasury as security for notes, $110 to be issued for every $100 of money and $100 of notes for every $100 of bonds so deposited. (2.) Cancel the Government's notes thus deposited and thus take the Government out of the partnership with the banks in the matter of issuing circulation. (3.) Relieve the banks of the necessity of depositing $50,000 of bonds. (4.) Repeal the tax on circulation. (5.) Give to State banks the same privileges in respect of circulation as are given to national banks, with the same supervision by the Controller of the Currency and the same personal liability of stockholders. (6.) The banks to be permitted to decrease their reserves during the months in which the agricultural products are being moved, the last third of the year.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) said the trouble with the gentleman's proposition was that in his opinion the only elasticity provided for would be secured at the expense of its security. Mr. Hall said he believed the only way in which the elasticity of the currency could be increased was by issuing it upon an elastic credit and not on an inelastic basis.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL

Continuance of the House Debate upon Pooling by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The greater portion of to-day's session of the House was devoted to a continuation of the discussion of the bill to so amend the Inter-State Commerce act as to permit railroad companies to pool their earnings. Elaborate arguments in favor of the bill were made by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.,) and against it by Mr. Bryan, (Dem., Neb.,) and Mr. Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

When the bill was taken up, Mr. Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.,) in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the rest of to-day be given to general debate on the bill; that to-morrow be devoted to the consideration of the bill in Committee of the Whole, under the five-minute rule, and that this order be continued until the bill should be disposed of. Objection having been made, the debate went on without any understanding as to when it should be terminated. Mr. Patterson withdrew all amendments offered by the committee to the bill. Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) the first speaker, supported the bill.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.,) opposed the bill. He referred to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Reed, (Rep., Me.,) expressing the opinion that the House never had listened to so bold an advocacy of the right of monopoly. He agreed with Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) that the railroads should not come to Congress to protect themselves against their own mismanagement or "ruinous competition."

Mr. Bryan gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the bill so as to secure a basis upon which the commission might act in determining the reasonableness of rates. His proposition was that the commission should allow profit upon the cost of reproduction of the road and rolling stock at present rates, regardless of the original cost of the road, regardless of additional expenditures, and regardless of the amount of capital stock issued, either real or fictitious. This was the rule, he said, applied to all other business, and should be applied to railroad business.

Mr. Wise, (Dem., Va.,) Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, referring to the remark that the passage of the bill was urged by the railroads alone, said that it was advocated by boards of trade and transportation all over the country and by every State Railroad Commissioner, except one.

The discussion for the day was concluded by Mr. Cockran, (Dem., N. Y.,) who advocated the bill as one which should be supported by every man who desired that the commercial conditions of the country should be such as to bring about commercial prosperity. If to the railroad companies, he said, was denied what they asked in the pending bill, they would seek the relief, he believed, in consolidation, following the example of the telegraph companies.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Mr. Cockran said he believed the passage of the bill would result in a reduction of rates, for the reason that it was the policy of railroad companies constantly to reduce charges. Railroads certainly did not seek to lay waste the country from which they derived their support; they sought those conditions which made for the prosperity of the towns and country through which they passed. Mr. Cockran did not believe that the intelligence of the House was so low as to prevent the passage of a beneficent, equitable measure upon the cry that "The railroads desire it."

TO DECIDE CONTESTED ELECTIONS

A Bill to Allow Circuit Courts to Pass upon the Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Mr. McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) introduced in the House to-day a bill relating to the contested elections of members of that body.

Mr. McCall proposes to allow the United States Circuit Courts first to pass upon the claims of contestants and to decide which is entitled, prima facie, to the seat. The one in whose favor the court decides is to be seated and is to participate in the organization of the House. The House, however, is to be the final judge of all contested cases, and can overrrule the decision of the courts. The courts are to advance all such cases on their calendars, and if necessary hold special sessions to decide them.

"This is as far as we can go in the matter under the Constitution," said Mr. McCall, "as by the Constitution the House is made judge of the election of its own members. The decision of the courts, however, will have a moral effect upon the House. It will have a tendency to do away with partisan decisions in election cases. In England all contested cases are settled by the courts, and the method proposed should work good here."

RETIRED LIST FOR SAILORS.

Secretary Herbert Asks Congress to Do an Act of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Herbert sent to the House to-day the petition of the officers and enlisted men of the Dolphin asking the amending of the act placing non-commissioned officers and privates of the army on the retired list, so as to include enlisted men of the navy.

Secretary Herbert, in submitting the matter, says that the object sought to be attained meets with the hearty approval of the Navy Department, as there appears no valid reason why the enlisted force of the navy should be discriminated against. The legislation proposed would, in his opinion, be of vast benefit to the service, as the hope of such reward would be an inducement to the enlisted men to make good records for themselves, which would benefit the service at large.

Brilliant Brooklyn Police.

Sixteen Roundsmen of the Brooklyn Police Department took a civil service examination last week for promotion to Sergeantcies. Not a man succeeded in getting the requisite 70 per cent. Report was made to Commissioner Welles yesterday.

THE "POP-GUN" SUGAR BILL

Scheme to Put the "Senators from Havemeyer" on Record.

MAY HAVE TO VOTE ON THE BILL

Desired that These Senators Should Have a Chance to Show Again Their Relations with the Trust.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—There is a prospect that the pliant Democratic Senators who have decided to ignore the tariff bills which a few months ago they were so anxious to pass may be obliged soon to declare by their votes whether they favor further robbery of the country by the Sugar Trust. The feeble refusal of the Democratic caucus to recommend the passage of the tariff bills does not necessarily change their status. They still lie upon the Senate table, from which they may be called at any time by a majority vote. A movement is on foot to secure a vote on the proposition to take from the table the Sugar bill, which, as amended, deprives the Sugar Trust of the one-eighth of a cent differential given it in the last session by "the Senators from Havemeyer." Those who are behind this movement, while undoubtedly anxious to injure the Sugar Trust, are animated chiefly by a desire to embarrass the Democrats whose influence has been exerted to prevent action upon the sugar and other tariff bills. They wish, in plain words, to give Mr. Gorman, Mr. Brice, Mr. Smith, Mr. Harris, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and a few other so-called Democratic Senators another opportunity to let the country know what their relations are to the Sugar Trust. The facts in connection with the Sugar bill are of a sort to work additional injury to the sufficiently odious reputation of some of these Senators.

When the four bills calling for free sugar, free coal, free iron ore, and free barbed wire were received by the Senate last August, Mr. Berry of Arkansas made an effort to pass the Free Sugar bill. Mr. Harris, who had had much to say regarding the desirability of passing these bills, created something of a sensation at this point by submitting to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which Mr. Carlisle declared that if sugar should be placed on the free list, the expenditures during the present fiscal year would exceed the receipts to the amount of over $28,000,000, and that it would not be safe to place all the articles referred to, or even sugar alone, upon the free list, without imposing taxation on other articles sufficient to raise an annual revenue of about $30,000,000. Mr. Carlisle's letter was in reply to one sent him by Mr. Harris, who was then Acting Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and to many it revealed a purpose on the part of the Tennessee Senator to defeat the plan to rob the trust of the great amount of protection given it by the main Tariff bill.

Mr. Harris proceeded with great solemnity to discuss the Secretary's letter, winding up with a motion to refer each of the bills to the Finance Committee.

"I do this," he said, "in order that that committee may, in dealing with these bills, so deal with them that we may provide against that probable or inevitable deficiency which must occur during the fiscal year, according to the statement submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Here was a change of front on the part of the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee which well might have occasioned surprise. After a warm discussion, in which Mr. Vest took issue with Mr. Harris and said some bitter things bearing upon the incompetency of the majority and the disposition to favor the trust, the bills were referred to the Finance Committee, and soon after that committee reported the Sugar bill, with an amendment cutting off the differential and levying a duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars. But, with the other tariff bills, it was laid on the table as the result of the adoption of the Murphy resolution providing that no further legislation on contested matters should be had at that time.

After the shelving of this bill many of the Democratic Senators, Mr. Harris and Mr. Jones included, expressed the opinion that it should be taken up and pressed to a vote at the beginning of the short session. Several Democratic Senators had much to say about the "caucus yoke" which they had worn in the last session, which debarred them from voting for free sugar, and expressed a desire to pass this particular bill. At one time, just prior to the beginning of the present session, it looked as if there would be no difficulty in calling up this bill and rushing it to the President. Now the hopes of all who desire to see the Sugar Trust stripped of the protection accorded it in the one-eighth of a cent differential have been weakened by the action of the Democratic caucus, which unhesitatingly obeyed the order of Gorman, and decided that there should be no further tariff legislation. One who will take the trouble to examine the proceedings of the Senate relative to the Sugar bill, and contrast them with the remarks made by prominent Senators in the last fortnight, and the shameful surrender of the majority just recorded, hardly can avoid the conclusion that the influence of the Sugar Trust in the Senate is just as potent to-day as it was last August.

A prominent Democratic Senator said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times, that in all probability a motion would be made in the near future, designed to smoke out the sugar men in the Senate. "Such a motion," the gentleman said, "would have the effect of bringing out into the open some of the gentlemen who are now hiding behind the caucus edict, and, doubtless, would be relished by the country, which has no use for traitors or skulkers. I see no reason why the Senate should be debarred from voting on the proposition to reduce the amount of protection to the trust, and I am positive that this privilege will be accorded it inside of a month."

The news which comes from Louisiana of the persistent efforts of the trust to depreciate the value of Louisiana sugar and exclude it from the markets where it comes into competition with the product manufactured by the trust has intensified the defire to punish the great monopoly. The Senators ought to be placed on record, and they will be, if present plans do not miscarry. A prominent member of the Louisiana delegation said to-day that if the Sugar Trust people should hold out long enough they practically would ruin the sugar industry in his State. "If I could have my way," said he, "and I express the sentiment of the Louisiana planters, the one-eighth of a cent differential now accorded the Sugar Trust in the Wilson bill as a result of the work of the 'conservative' Senators would be repealed immediately. The planters are completely at the mercy of the trust, which fixes the price of our sugar at will, and if it does not wish to buy, a large proportion of it remains unsold. Notwithstanding the fact that our sugar is of the finest quality produced, and purchasable at whatever price the trust dictates, it is ignoring our markets, and is forcing a sugar upon the country which is of an inferior grade to the American product.

"This year's crop is selling at one-half of a cent lower than it sold under absolute free-trade conditions, and if the trust persists I do not see how we can survive, unless legislation is enacted which will crush the monstrous despot. Our molasses industry will also be injured. Louisiana open-kettle molasses is the finest produced in the world. While not extensively made, it is a source of considerable revenue to our planters, and the suspension of its production will mean additional loss."

"What will be done in Congress to bring the movement to a halt?" was asked.

"If the present conditions continue to prevail," was the answer, "the Louisiana members of the House expect to introduce a resolution of inquiry, and to call upon the Attorney-General to institute active proceedings against the trust. Again, it can be prosecuted for an infringement of the anti-trust law. We shall leave nothing undone to punish it. Its ostensible purpose is to destroy our greatest industry, and the sooner action is taken the better it will be for my people."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 7.—A lumber storehouse on Lowell Street owned by the L. Sprague Bobbin Company was burned today; loss, $15,000; insured.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 7.—The house and barn at Ludlaw Centre, owned by W. D. Fuller, was burned to-day; loss, $2,500; insurance, $1,500.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The "Wind and Wave" Hotel, a Cayuga Lake resort near Ithaca, was burned to-day; loss, $4,000; insurance, $3,500.

Fred Rose,
Glendale, L. I., N. Y.

Stomach and Liver

Tortured With Indigestion Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

Those who have ever known the misery caused by indigestion and liver complaint will appreciate the following:

"I have been a sufferer from nausea, indigestion, and liver complaint for a long time. The torture I suffered was

Something Awful.

I was attended by physicians, but they were unable to cure me. Temporary relief was all they could give me, and that with a heavy expense. Finally I was prevailed upon to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began taking it, and after using eight bottles I am cured of all these disorders. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures cured me entirely when doctors and other medicines failed." Fred Rose, Glendale, L. I., New-York. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, hand-made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

GEORGIA'S COMING GREAT FAIR

Many Government Exhibits from South America — Free Transportation of Woman's Building Articles.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The House of Representatives of Georgia to-day passed a resolution authorizing a complete exhibit of the resources of the State of Georgia at the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held in Atlanta in the Fall of 1895.

Official acceptance from the Brazilian Government has been received, assuring Government displays from Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, the United States of Colombia, Brazil, Nicaragua, and Guatemala. The Mexican Government has asked for all of the official publications of the exposition, for the purpose of having them translated into Spanish for distribution in Mexico. The three South American Commissioners report splendid progress.

The Southern Railway and Steamship Association, representing all leading Southern railroads, has, by a unanimous vote, agreed to bring in free all material and exhibits for the Woman's Building, which has now grown to be one of the most interesting features of the exposition. The architect of this building is Miss Elise Mercur of Pittsburg, her plan having been accepted after a vigorous contest, at which plans were submitted by women from all parts of the United States.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7.—The Commercial Club of this city this afternoon indorsed Gov. Oates's recommendation for an appropriation by the Legislature for a State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition, and resolved that every commercial body in the State should add the passage of such an appropriation.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works.—There was a gay time at the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, last evening. "Mrs. Jarley" was there with all her wax "figgers." Queen Isabella, King Ferdinand, and Christopher Columbus looked very dignified, for they were probably thinking of their work in the discovery of America. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne supplied the modern element, the latter being in close proximity to Diogenes, of whose existence he was apparently unaware. Queen Elizabeth was present with Sir Walter Raleigh, and Napoleon was with Josephine, seemingly having entirely forgotten Marie Louise. Joan of Arc and Mary Queen of Scots discoursed upon the most agreeable methods of leaving this world of care and sorrow. There were also numerous other characters, including a host of gods and godesses. The entertainment, which is for the benefit of the association's depleted treasury, will be given again at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

—Mr. Gibson's Lectures.—One of the most interesting entertainments given for charity this Winter closes to-day with William Hamilton Gibson's third lecture on the "Mysteries of Flowers." The lecture will be given in the Manhattan Athletic Club Theatre, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The New-York Cooking School, where many of the mission children of the city are trained in culinary arts, is the beneficiary of the lectures. The subject to-day will be "How Flowers Welcome Insects, and Why." Tickets may be obtained at Brentano's, Union Square, or at the theatre.

—Mrs. Howard's Reception.—A large reception is to be given to-day by Mrs. Arthur Platt Howard in honor of her sister, Mrs. Henry W. J. Bucknall. Miss Agnes M. Ely, Miss Edith Little, Miss Hayes, Miss Walters, Miss Grace Tingue, Miss Edna Johnson, and Miss Georgette De Gron will assist in receiving.

—Introduction of Miss Delafield.—The ball given at Delmonico's last evening to introduce Miss Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, into the world of society was a very gay affair. Many handsome gowns were worn by the women guests, and the young débutante looked very charming.

—Teas and Dinners.—Ward McAllister gave a dinner party at his house last evening. Mrs. C. C. Beaman of 11 East Forty-fourth Street, Mrs. Walden Pell of 22 East Thirtieth Street, and Mrs. Horace Maxwell of 7 East Seventy-fourth Street gave afternoon teas.

—Mrs. Alfred P. Dix's Dinner.—A delightful dinner party was given last evening by Mrs. Alfred P. Dix at her home, 822 Madison Avenue. There were fourteen guests at table.

—Mrs. Blaine's Winter Plans.—The widow of James G. Blaine will spend the Winter in New-York with her daughter, Mrs. Damrosch.

Mr. Jeroloman One of the Victims.

Edward Karney, twenty-five years old, a tin roofer, of 413 West Thirty-second Street, was locked up last night, charged with petit larceny. The complainant is Mary E. Geagen of 419 West Twenty-second Street, a wealthy widow. The prisoner is charged with swindling prominent people on the west side by presenting a list headed "For the Benefit of Mrs. Thompson, Widow." Among those victimized is John Jeroloman, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen.

CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
SARATOGA.
This famous water (by elaborate retuhing) is now restored to all its former cathartic strength and high medicinal virtues.

GEORGE H. RICHARDSON A SUICIDE

He Was a Prosperous Business Man—The Door Guarded and Information Refused to the Police.

George H. Richardson, fifty-three years old, of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street, committed suicide at his home yesterday morning by cutting his throat. The suicide was kept secret, and information was denied to the police. Richardson was a fruit dealer at 228 and 230 Greenwich Street. He was married and leaves a wife and one child.

Police Captain Smith of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, was walking along Columbus Avenue about 11 o'clock, when some one said to him that a man had committed suicide at 17 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Captain sent a policeman to investigate.

The policeman found a man guarding the front door, who refused to state whether there had been a death in the house. He went back to the station house and made a report. Two other policemen were sent to the house in succession, but neither of them could learn anything further from the man at the door.

From neighbors, however, it was learned that at about 8:30 o'clock in the morning a domestic in the Richardson household ran to the residence of Dr. George W. Jarman, at Seventy-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, and summoned him to the house.

The case was reported to the Coroners' office shortly before noon by Dr. W. A. Ewing of 134 West Fifty-eighth Street. He would not give any particulars further than that the man had killed himself. It was learned later that Dr. Ewing had been attending Richardson.

Richardson had been in business for a number of years, and was well to do. His home life was said to have been happy, and no motive could be ascribed by his friends for his suicide, unless it was because of ill-health.

ACADEMY AUTUMN EXHIBITION

Pictures Having Qualities of Generations and Few Defects.

Those whom the impressionists offend will be difficult to please if the thirteenth Autumn exhibition of the National Academy of Design does not agreeably impress them. It has so many of the faults that are permissible because they are classical. It is so full of the qualities that have been qualities for generations.

In the corridor one notices "Hard A-port," by William E. Norton; "The Widow's Treasure," by Hamilton Hamilton, a young woman looking into the surprised eyes of a child; two large canvases by Hugo Breul, telling the story of "Androclus and the Lion," in colors of tapestries that have faded; a portrait of W. R. Hearst, by Orrin Peck, the face of which is expressive, but the cuff and hand of the right arm of which are sadly reflected in the polish of the table; "Love's Reign," by George Wright, ordinary-looking people walking under an umbrella in the rain, while Cupids dance around them. It is as insipid as it could be, but the painting is classically correct.

In the North Gallery is a festival of green colors in "Spring in the Lowlands," by Van Elten; the well-known Holland courtyard, with its brick pavement and domestic utensils, by Charles P. Gruppé, entitled "Autumn Day's Near The Hague"; a really splendid work by Herman Hartwick, representing women on a terrace overlooking blue and gray water, varied in delicate colors, well drawn, and entitled "A Lombard Bleachery."

In the East Gallery are Louis P. Dessar's "Mending the Nets"; a pretty "Garden Path," by Nimmo Moran; newsboys in a scene called "The Encore," by Witkowski, who will not let Mr. Brown have his laurels alone; a pretty scene by Smedley, "On the Banks of the Susquehanna."

In the South Gallery is a portrait study as charming as the work of a French eighteenth century artist by J. Wells Champney. There is "La Surprise," in the eyes of the figure of which something other than surprise is expressed, by Helen Watson Phelps; "By the Wayside," by Herbert Denman; "Gathering Autumn Flowers," in a field green, pink, and yellow, and dotted with red from the tin can of a little girl in the foreground, the bonnet of another in the distance, and illuminated by a sky pale blue, on which light, white clouds are cast, by William M. Chase; "A Wreath of Gold," by Hamilton Hamilton; "Morning on the Delaware," by A. Addison Richards, in strange, russet, rusty colors, which remind one of ancient colored lithographs; "A Woodland Brook," by R. M. Shurtleff, the inspiring impression of a clearing in the woods under tall green trees; "Cat and Kittens," by H. Dolf, which are not different from the cat and kittens of Henriette Ronner and of Eugène Lambert; "The Kiss," by Walter Shirlaw, the head of a woman in a yellow gown, with Titian red hair, on a green background, and "A Milkman's Home," a curious, pretty impression of Holland.

There are also Leonard Ochtman's "Indian Summer," pale colors of a landscape over which St. Martin has thrown his mantle; "A Great Find," three newsboys seated on boxes against a wall, in their ragged clothes, with their real boot boxes, and unmistakably painted by J. G. Brown; two pretty pictures by Charles C. Curran; nine faces of Mexican dolls in a row, entitled "Watching the Stranger," by Gilbert Gaul, and in colors dark enough to please a most inveterate admirer of old and darkened Dutch art, David Johnson's "At Ghent, N. Y."

Louis Moeller's "Three of a Kind" is a clever caricature; Carroll Beckwith's "Portrait of Mrs. P" is a dream in pink sleeves and white straw hat, in a fine, graduated green environment; "Care at the Gates of Sleep," by Miss M. L. Macomber, is a poetic idea made deeply impressive and appropriately dreadful; "Magnolias," by Frederick Dielman, the face of a fine boy, with brown eyes and black hair, against a brick wall; "An August Morning," by Carleton Wiggins, three cows in a weed-covered marsh.

In the West Gallery there are "The Succubus," and one wonders if Mr. Walton knows what a succubus is; "Devonshire Fishing Boats," a superb work by George H. McCord; "Candidates for the Horse Show," by John M. Tracy, whose audacity is commendable, everybody wishing to paint horses at a fair having a perfect right to do so; "The Farm," by Bruce Crane, yellow maize, curving around green grass, dotted with red by the crests of roosters picking grain; a very poetic impression of "Autumn," by J. Francis Murphy; "A Tribute to Inness," by Charles H. Miller, which, as a tribute to Inness, is not bad, but is too near a "Sunset," by Cropsey, which is simply impossible, and a "Landscape," by William Keith, which is almost as black as Erebus.

There are 407 pictures in the exhibition. Not one of them will be severely condemned; not one of them will be too enthusiastically admired. All will give the quiet, peaceful pleasure which may be expected of a well-ordered academic art exhibition.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST HOWGATE

L. H. Rodgers of New-York a Witness —A Bondsman's Suit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—L. H. Rodgers, a merchant of Maiden Lane, New-York City, and some of his employes were before the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia this afternoon for the purpose of testifying in the forgery and embezzlement cases against Capt. Henry W. Howgate. W. H. Moses of this city was also before the Grand Jury.

It is said that the Grand Jury will soon return four new forgery indictments against Howgate and five additional embezzlement indictments, making eleven in all.

One phase of the Howgate case occupied the attention of the Supreme Court to-day. When Howgate was appointed Disbursing Officer for the Signal Service, he gave bond in $12,000, the sureties on which were William B. Moses and Lebbens H. Rodgers. After the discovery of the embezzlement suit was brought in the District Court to recover on the bond, and judgment was rendered against the administrators of the estate of W. B. Moses for the full amount of the bond with interest from Sept. 29, 1884. The case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States from the judgment of the District Court of Appeals on a writ of error, the errors assigned by counsel for Moses's administrators relating to the refusal of the trial court to admit certain testimony and to give certain instructions to the jury. The case was argued for plaintiffs in error by W. L. Mattingly and W. L. Cole, and for the United States by A. B. Duvall, Special Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

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CAPT. REILLY WANTS TO RETIRE

Physicians Tell the Police Board He Ought to Go South for His Health—Several Other Applicants.

Capt. Thomas Reilly of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station applied to the Police Board yesterday for retirement.

He filed with the board certificates signed by Police Surgeon Lyon and Dr. D. A. McAuliffe of 213 East Fifty-seventh Street, who state that the Captain is suffering from chronic rheumatism and endocarditis. Dr. McAuliffe certified that it was imperative that the Captain should go South for his health. The board laid the application over and directed that the Captain be examined by the Board of Surgeons as to his physical condition.

Capt. Reilly was appointed on the force Aug. 24, 1866. He was made Roundsman on Nov. 20, 1871, and was promoted to be Sergeant on May 9, 1872. He became Captain on June 14, 1887.

Capt. Reilly is fifty-five years old. He was formerly commander of the Tenderloin precinct, and was transferred from there to the East Fifty-first Street squad about two years ago. He has been mentioned before the Lexow committee, but no charges have been preferred against him.

Capt. Reilly said to a reporter yesterday: "I have been over twenty-eight years in the department, and now I want to retire. My reason for seeking retirement is that I have poor health. I have suffered from rheumatism for the last two years, and am afflicted with endocarditis. Although I have been ill enough to go on the sick list, I have remained on duty against the advice of my physician. Dr. Lyon, the Police Surgeon, insists that I must take a long rest for the benefit of my health, besides going to another climate. My physician, Dr. McAuliffe, insists that I must be relieved of duty at once and go South. I am not as well as I look, by any means. For the reasons given, and my desire to leave the city for the benefit of my health, I am desirous of being retired from the service. I have no other reason for taking this step."

The Commissioners also ordered the Board of Surgeons to examine the following members of the force, whose applications for retirement are pending: Sergts. Horace M. Wells, William Kass, John J. Taylor, and William O'Tool; Detective Sergeants Charles O'Connor, Samuel G. Sheldon, Silas W. Rogers, and Michael Crowley; Patrolmen Warren Harrington, Dennis McMahon, Charles O'Dooley, John Fay, John McCabe, Thomas J. Carter, Henry McArdle, and William Mulcahy, and Doorman Solomon F. Brundagee.

Capt. McCullagh reported the arrest of Patrolman Bernard A. Dunn, who was accused before the Lexow committee, and it was ordered that charges be preferred against him.

Patrolman Gustave Siebert of the Boiler Inspection Department was promoted to be Roundsman.

Patrolman John J. Bryan of the patrol boat was given permission to receive a silver medal awarded him by the New-York Life-Saving Society for saving Patrick Manus of 12 Washington Street from drowning at the Battery on Nov. 1.

The Commissioners received a communication from Lesher, Whitman & Co. of 502 Broadway and a number of other merchants commending the bravery of Policeman John T. Masterson in pursuing and arresting John Carl, who, with a companion, shot at several men in a Crosby Street saloon several days ago, wounding two. Superintendent Byrnes was directed to investigate the case and see if Masterson should receive honorable mention.

GOFF WAS COUNSEL FOR AN OLD FRIEND

The People of White Plains Thronged to the Court to See Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 7.—John W. Goff was counsel in a case tried before Justice Gaynor, in the Circuit Court, to-day. When it was learned about the village that the distinguished counsel of the Lexow committee was in town, the villagers went in crowds to the Court House to see the man who has been unearthing the iniquities of Tammany Hall.

The case in which he was engaged was that of Denis Murphy against the City of Yonkers for a balance of about $4,000 due, he claimed, on account of contract work in laying a sewer in Nepperhan Avenue and Garden Street. The city did not settle with Mr. Murphy, one of its reasons being that it had to pay damages to a woman who fell into the excavation.

Mr. Goff and Mr. Murphy were "boys together," and the lawyer took this case for old acquaintance's sake. The city was represented by J. M. Hunt, the City Attorney.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed for New-York as follows: A. N. Van Arnam, Beaver Falls; J. W. Merritt, Brook; Evans Huntington, Whitman.

Tait Released on Bail.

John R. Tait, the defaulting paying teller of the Chemical National Bank, was taken before Commissioner Shields yesterday and released in $10,000 bail.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Situation with Regard to St. Louis and San Francisco Bonds.

The committee formed for the protection of the 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, consisting of Francis Peabody, Jr., of Boston, and J. Kennedy Tod and Frederick W. Whitridge of this city, explain that the situation in respect to these bonds is as follows: The mortgage was intended to secure $50,000,000 bonds to be issued for certain purposes, specified in the indenture.

Of that amount $14,000,000 have been issued, of which about $4,000,000 were exchanged for the 7 per cent. stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company and Atlantic and Pacific second mortgage bonds. The remainder were issued, so the committee is informed, directly to the Atchison Company to the extent of $4,877,100 in payment of the floating debt of the St. Louis and San Francisco Company to the Atchison Company, and a further amount of $5,000,000 bonds for the guarantee by the Atchison Company of the entire issue of $50,000,000. The remainder of the bonds so obtained by the Atchison Company were exchanged for certain Atlantic and Pacific bonds, leaving about $6,090,000 in legal possession of the Atchison Company. Most of them are doubtless pledged. About $8,000,000 are, therefore, in the hands of the public here and abroad, of which the committee already represents a large number.

The committee considers it necessary to be prepared to take positive action, in view of the approaching plan for the reorganization of the Atchison Company, and to cooperate in certain legal proceedings contemplated with foreign holders, who are working in harmony with this committee. To make such action effective, it is desirable that as large a number of bonds as possible be deposited, subject to the order of the committee under its plan. No liability is incurred by the bondholders who may assent to the plan, except for the payment of 1 per cent. for expenses.

The Insolvent Traction Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—Watson Whittlesey of Orange has been appointed receiver of the Suburban Traction Company of Orange, upon the application of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston to Vice Chancellor Van Fleet. The receiver's bonds are placed at $30,000. The appointment was made upon the representation that the company was in an insolvent condition, and that if the receiver should not be appointed at once the mortgagee and the bondholders would suffer greatly because of Sheriff's sales and judgments.

The petition of the American Loan and Trust Company states that twenty suits have been begun against the traction company, some of them for injuries and others to recover on loans, the claims amounting to $170,000. The petition further states that the Suburban Traction Company also owes $14,498, outside of its mortgage, to the Boston company. The total indebtedness is placed at $104,954 outside of the mortgage, and the assets are rated at about $500,000. The company has been in a bad condition financially for some time.

A Traction Company Fails.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Suburban Traction Company of Orange, with $1,500,000 indebtedness, went to the wall to-day. The concern's heaviest creditor is the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston. Application was made before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet in this city to-day for a receiver for the traction company. The petition was presented by Blake & Howe of Orange, attorneys for the Boston syndicate.

L. Watson Whittlessy of Orange was appointed the receiver, and gave bonds in $30,000. The Vice Chancellor also granted an injunction restraining the creditors from selling through the Sheriff the Suburban company's assets in executing judgments secured by them. This operated as a stay for the sale advertised for to-day. The Boston trust company holds $1,500,000 of thirty-year bonds, executed in its favor by the Suburban company.

The total debt of the traction company above its bonded indebtedness is $140,945.55, or a total of $1,640,946.56.

Southern Railway Men in Council.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—The meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association yesterday brought together all of the Presidents of the leading lines of railway in the South. The meeting took up many important matters in which all the Southern lines are deeply concerned, among them being the much-vexed cotton-apportionment question. Whether the organized lines will boycott the Seaboard Air Line for alleged cutting of freight rates was another issue that attracted much interest. This was referred to a sub-committee to report to-day. It was decided to haul freight for the Woman's Building at the Cotton States and International Exposition free of charge. The report of the special committee to establish car service associations in the South will be heard to-day, and, with a few modifications, will be adopted. There will be an association in each State south of the Ohio River.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has bound itself to construct and operate the Montreal and Ottawa Railway as far west as Alfred Village in 1895. The Canadian Pacific will expend $50,000 on construction, in addition to the $100,000 which it had in its agreement with the Dominion Government bound itself to expend during the year 1896.

—On the motion of the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York, trustee for $2,340,000 of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroad bonds, Judge Caldwell, in the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, yesterday ordered a foreclosure sale. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for some time.

—The Superintendent of the Brockville, Western and Saulte Ste. Marie Railway Company has been appointed receiver pending the trial of actions entered against it by the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York, Cooper, Kinman & Co., and the Dominion Wire Works Company of Toronto.

—President George Gould of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway system, together with a party of New-York friends and railway officials, has spent a week hunting in the vicinity of Victoria, Texas. The party left there for New-York via San Antonio Thursday evening.

—The Trenton Traction Company was incorporated in Trenton yesterday. The capital stock is $500,000. The company is organized to acquire the trolley plant and business of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company.

—The November statement of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shows gross earnings of $3,837,002.91, against $3,897,430.18 for November, 1893; a decrease of $60,427.27.

—Another meeting of the Atchison Joint Executive Reorganization Committee was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing suggestions for a new plan. But little progress was made.

—Some progress was made at a general meeting of railroads in Chicago yesterday toward the formation of a new transcontinental association.

—Robert Quaile has been appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, is spending a few days in this city.

—Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail for Europe to-day.

Trolley Employes Threaten.

The motormen and conductors on the Cross-Town Line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company are dissatisfied with the new time schedule.

The law limits the work of a surface railroad employe to ten hours' actual work, to be done within twelve hours. The men claim that since the new time table went into effect, and they are to make five trips daily, they cannot do it without violating the law. They threaten to tie up the road unless the company makes some change.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St. — Fifth Annual Exhibition,

N. Y. Water Color Club.

10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—8 to 10 P. M. Sunday, 1 to 6 P. M. — Admission 25 cents.

NEW BOOKS.

THEATRICAL SKETCHES.

Here and There with Prominent

NEW PUBLICATIONS

CONSUL GENERAL BARCLAY'S LETTERS

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BARCLAY, FORMERLY BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL AT NEW-YORK. Edited by George Lockhart Rives. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $4.

These are the letters of a man who, though he was born in New-York, of American parentage, turned Englishman at the outbreaking of the Revolutionary War, and ever thereafter was one of the bitterest enemies of this country, and one of the most serviceable officials of the British Government. He was the British Consul General at New-York from June 15, 1799, until the beginning of the war of 1812, and this volume contains many letters written and received at the Consulate in the intervening time concerning matters of much historic importance.

There also is a personal interest in these letters, for Barclay's life, according to the notions of the present day, was one to excite wonder, because of the violent contrast between his early and his later years. It is not a thing to excite much comment that in the Revolutionary period he gave his heart and his hand to England instead of giving it to his native land—many other Americans did the same thing—but it is something to wonder at that after the war was over he should have come back to New-York a British official, full of antagonism toward America, and should have devoted himself throughout his subsequent life to works injurious to the country where he had his birth. Three times he was forced to leave America—first at the close of the Revolutionary War, second at the opening of the war of 1812, and again in the course of the latter war, when, by his conduct as the "agent" for British prisoners, he had brought down upon himself the displeasure of the American Government. In this last instance he was ordered peremptorily to leave the country and go straight to England. But he persisted in coming back after each banishment. He ended his days in New-York, and found his grave in the churchyard of St. Mark's.

Barclay was the son of the Rev. Dr Henry Barclay, who became rector of Trinity Church on the death of Mr. Vesey, in 1746, and died Aug. 20, 1764. The New-York Mercury of Aug. 23, 1764, contains an account of Dr. Barclay's funeral, from which it appears that a "prodigious large audience" was present and that all were "extremely affected with the pathetic and moving manner in which they were addressed" by the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty. Thomas Barclay was eleven years old when his father died. He was nineteen years old when he was graduated valedictorian from King's College. He spoke his piece in Trinity Church, in the presence of a "numerous and respectable audience," including Gov. Tryon and Gen. Gage. Out of college, he stamped upon the study of the law, and tradition has it that he was a student in the office of John Jay.

He had been admitted to the bar only a year when the war broke out. With his wife, who was the fifth daughter of Peter De Lancey, he moved into Ulster County, but he did not remain many months in the backwoods. It was not long before he was fighting as a private in the English Army. He was so good a soldier that he won promotion rapidly. For gallantry at Forts Clinton and Montgomery he was commissioned a Major. The war over, he was compelled to leave New-York, for the Legislature of the State had convicted him of high treason and provided that if he should be found within the State he should be declared guilty of felony and suffer death without benefit of clergy. He went down into Nova Scotia and entered upon the practice of the law.

The first of his letters printed in this volume contains a plea for a pension from the British Government. In this letter he tells of his services in the Revolutionary War and of the sacrifices he made in fighting for England instead of against her. It does not appear from the correspondence under notice that he got his pension, but if he did not get it he got what was just as good—remunerative employment. England made him her Commissioner in the St. Croix River boundary case. He managed the case for his client with great shrewdness. It was clear to the British Government while the negotiations were in progress that its representative would secure everything possible; that he was not in the least handicapped by scruples growing out of his American origin, but, on the contrary, was more thoroughly set on getting the better of the other side than any English-born person in his place could have been.

It was Barclay's work in this matter that won for him the Consulate at New-York, the most important post but one in the diplomatic service of England in this country. In the discharge of the duties of this office he never once was betrayed into doing anything that would inure to the benefit of Americans; he studied the interests of England with the intensest zeal, and left nothing undone to serve her. A better man for the post he filled could not have been sent over from England, and that this was the opinion of the Foreign Office is clear enough from the fact that he was left undisturbed throughout the critical times leading up to the war period. He seems to have been animated by a feeling against his native land so strong that it was the passion of his life.

The force of this feeling sharpened his faculties and stimulated his energies, and made him invaluable to his Government. He was given to speaking contemptuously of Americans and to judging them harshly and with a much prejudiced mind. The British war ship Leander in 1804, without any right whatever, except that which might gave, took possession of the American merchantman Eugenia, put a prize crew on board and started her off for Halifax. Through stress of weather the Eugenia was forced to put in at New-London. While the ship was there her master got permission to go ashore. He came back with a strong party of Americans, recaptured his vessel and took her to New-York. An example of Mr. Barclay's way of looking at things we find in his account of this affair, when he says:

"I forbear making any comment on this outrageous act on the part of Capt. Mansfield, his mate, and others, and trust on a representation from you that the American Government will take such measures as justice and a wish to preserve the present good understanding which subsists between his Majesty and the United States of America require."

In Mr. Barclay's view it was all right for the Leander and other British war ships to harass American commerce; but it was an "outrageous act" for a smart Yankee Captain to get the better of a British prize crew. This same Leander two years later, in attempting to send a shot across the bow of an American vessel, struck the man at the helm and killed him. Barclay is inclined to think that it was the American's own fault that he was killed—he should have "come to" at the first signal. This affair caused immense excitement in New-York City.

Retaliation was the demand of the citizens, and they got it, though not in kind. For one thing, they captured a boat laden with supplies for the Leander, put the provisions on wagons, carted them about the city, and wound up by selling them and giving the proceeds in alms to the poor. Against the excitement which reigned in New-York City Barclay vehemently protested. Writing to the British Ambassador he said:

"Much as I regret the accident of an American seaman having been killed by a shot from his Majesty's ship Leander, still I feel it my duty to add that a very improper use has been made of this unpleasant circumstance by converting it into a political weapon which the Federal and Republican Parties have used against each other, but at the same time has made the unhappy effort to influence the passions of the vulgar to an extravagant degree against the British Government and the officers of his Majesty's ships near Sandy Hook."

It seemed to be Barclay's view that the only lesson Americans should have drawn from the killing of the helmsman was that it would be the prudent thing for American ships to stop short whenever called upon by English men-of-war. Doing this they would in most cases be free of the danger of suffering harm from cannon balls. Barclay believed thoroughly in the right of English ships to impress sailors from American vessels. In all that long period when the Cambrian and the Leander were blockading New-York Harbor—ostensibly here to keep watch on the French ships, the Cybèle and the Didon, but practically doing nothing but commit ourages on American shipping, Barclay had not a word of censure for the British commanders, except to mildly protest that really it was not quite the thing to be overhauling American vessels in an American harbor, and to advise that the Englishmen take their war ships a little way off the Hook, and operate there.

It is amusing to note the assumption that appears in many of Barclay's letters that there can be no possible objection on the part of Americans to search and impressment if conducted on the high seas. In a letter to Capt. Beresford he urges him to respect the three-mile-limit; Great Britain, he says, should do all in her power to "preserve an amicable intercourse with Americans."

There hardly is room for a difference of opinion as to Barclay. Americans will see but little to admire in his course as a public man; they may accept the estimate of his descendant, the editor of his correspondence, that his course was an honorable one; but they will not pronounce it a noble career, one that may be pointed to as an example to the rising generation in this country. Nevertheless, Mr. Rives has performed a public service in presenting Barclay's letters. They contain a great deal that throws light on the history of an important epoch.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAST WEEK.

—We are fairly familiar with the name of Maspero, member of the Institute of France, and perhaps better acquainted with Prof. A. H. Sayce. The Messrs. Appleton have just issued Maspero's "The Dawn of Civilization" as edited by M. Sayce and translated by M. L. McLure. The work is a superb one, with its innumerable wood cuts, photogravures, and maps. As philologist, archaeologist, and historian, Maspero occupies a foremost place. As Director of the Bulaq Museum, as an active explorer, he may be said to be in touch with the whole material side of the subject. But his study of the history of the past has been of the most exhaustive kind. Mr. Sayce, as we well know, is not wedded to theory, for he has written that "many conclusions must be tentative and provisional only." In this volume all recent discoveries and new lights thrown on Egyptology are presented. The finds of M. de Morgan at Dahshur Meir Assuit are given. The prehistoric origin of Egypt is also discussed Finally, "The Dawn of Civilization" is one of the important contributions to recent Egyptological literature.

—From Longmans, Green & Co. come two sumptuous volumes entitled "Memorials of St. James's Palace," in which are set forth the claims to public interest of the famous royal palace of England, the home of Kings and Queens for over 300 years. The author is Edgar Sheppard, sub-Dean of her Majesty's chapels and Honorable Chaplain to the Queen and the Duke of Cambridge. He dedicates his volumes, by permission, to "Her Majesty, the Queen." His object has been to illustrate the lives of the royal persons who have made the palace their dwelling place, and also to represent the character of the events that have taken place within its walls. He describes ceremonies characteristic of the palace and sketches many of the persons who have participated in them. A striking feature of the work is the illustrations. They include many full-page engravings which are reproductions of famous paintings.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published "Pushing to the Front; or, Success Under Difficulties"—a book for boys, written by Orison Swett Marden. The aim of the book, as stated by its author, is to "give inspiration and help to the youth of America who long to be somebody and to do something in the world, many of whom, hedged in, as it were by iron walls of circumstance, feel that they have no chance in life." This aim is wrought out by showing by means of innumerable examples, how poor boys have achieved wealth and distinction and entered on useful and honorable careers, through improving their opportunities and exerting their wills.

—D. Appleton & Co. have published in two volumes "The Life of Richard Owen," by his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen. The work is both a portrayal of Prof. Owen's personality and a review of his work as a scientist. A careful revision of the scientific portions of the biography was made for the author by C. Davies Sherborn. An essay on "Owen's Position in Anatomical Science," by Huxley, adds much to the value of the work. The author has also had assistance from Lady White Cooper, Sir William Flower, Prof. Jeffrey Bell, and others who were intimately associated with Prof. Owen There are numerous illustrations and portraits.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have published "Sea and Land," mainly a reprint of articles which have appeared in Scribner's Magazine, in which Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University discusses the features of coasts and oceans, with special reference to the life of man. The object of the book, according to the author, is to exhibit to unprofessional students of nature some of the interesting phenomena of the seashore and of the depths of the ocean, and to trace in these phenomena "large and important truths which are distinctly related to human interests." The book is printed in large, handsome type, and is illustrated profusely.

—A. C. McClurg & Co. have issued two more numbers of their dainty "Elizabethan "Library" series. One of the volumes is "Green Pastures," and it contains extracts from the works of Robert Greene, who lived from about 1560 to 1592, and wrote fifteen considerable volumes of prose and poetry ranging from apothegm to cradle song and from plays to pastorals. A reproduction in miniature of a prayer in Latin signed by Greene serves as a frontispiece to the volume. The other volume, entitled "The Poet of Poets," contains the love verse taken from Edmund Spenser's minor poems, the selections having been made by Alexander B. Grosait.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Damrell of the Old Corner Bookstore, in Boston, said recently to a writer for The Boston Transcript: "Dr. Holmes kept up with the literature of the day until the very last. It was but a little while before he died that he sent down for 'Peter Ibbetson,' and the week before that for 'Trilby,' on Sept. 19, as soon as the book came out." Fond as he was of old literature, the Autocrat liked to read whatever interested this world that he lived in. "One world at a time," said Thoreau not long before he died, when some one tried to divert his attention from a present interest. The old clublike rendezvous, the bookstore that he used to stop in on his way down town, remained a favorite haunt of the doctor as long as he lived. The last time that he came was in a carriage; the time before he was on foot, and he staid for a while, sat down and chatted about some of the old friends still to be encountered beside these book counters, and he spoke of the time when he used to see Emerson there.

—Frederick Greenwood, who made a reputation in this country last year through his book, "The Lover's Lexicon," has all ready for publication through Macmillan & Co. a new work, called "Imagination in Dreams," the subject being treated after the manner of the Society for Psychical Research.

—The future volumes in Edmund Gosse's edition of the works of Björnson will for the most part be newly translated, and will be read for the press by Mr. Gosse himself.

—The following official notice gives assurance that steps have already been taken to prepare a biography of Dr. Holmes: "Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the son and executor of the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, asks that any persons having letters of Dr. Holmes will send them to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston, or A. P. Watt, Esq., Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, with reference to their possible use in a contemplated 'Life and Letters of Dr. Holmes.' These letters will be carefully returned to their owners after copies have been made of such as are found to be available."

—A novel by Elizabeth Phelps Ward, called "A Singular Life," will be the serial in The Atlantic in succession to Mrs. Doland's "Philip and His Wife."

—Prof. Hales, the editor of the series to which belongs "The Age of Pope," by John Dennis, just issued by Macmillan & Co., will write for the series the books on the ages of Chaucer and Shakespeare.

—Queen Louise of Prussia, the mother of the late Emperor William, kept a diary in 1810, the last year of her life, and it has just come into the possession of the Duke of Cumberland, through the death of a member of his family. Mr. Poultney Bigelow has had the good fortune to secure the use of this relic in writing his "History of the German War of Liberation," of which the first volume is likely to appear in the Spring.

—John Fiske's Atlantic papers for the coming year will include those he has undertaken with the title "Virginia and Her Neighbors."

—Macmillan & Co., report that a second edition of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's book on Harvard College, has been called for. The work is not yet a fortnight old. The new edition will contain an index prepared by the author. Purchasers of the first edition may secure copies of the index by applying to the publishers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MEMORIALS OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE. By Edgar Sheppard. 2 vols., 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.25 per volume.

TWILIGHT LAND. By Howard Pyle. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THE GOLDEN HOUSE. A Novel. By Charles Dudley Warner. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. By George William Curtis. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

THEATRICALS, SECOND SERIES, THE ALBUM, THE REPROBATE. By Henry James. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

THE STORY OF BABETTE, A Little Creole Girl. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE NEW WOMANHOOD. By James C. Fernald. With an introduction by Marion Harland. 12mo. New-York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

WOODSTOCK, THE CAVALIER. By Sir Walter Scott. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

ALADDIN THE SECOND. By Theodore C. Knauff. Illustrated. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. $1.25.

INEBRIETY OR NARCOMANIA: ITS ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, TREATMENT, AND JURISPRUDENCE. By Norman Kerr. 8vo. Third Edition. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. $3.50.

HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND PROTECTORATE. 1649-1660. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner. Vol. I., 1649-1651. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7.

PICTURES OF SWEDISH LIFE; Or, SVEA AND HER CHILDREN. By Mrs. Woods Baker. 8vo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $3.75.

NAVAL CADET CARLYLE'S GLOVE. By Iona Oakley Gorham. 12mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Son. Paper, 50 cents.

LOVE SONGS OF CHILDHOOD. By Eugene Field. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

ST. JOHN'S WOOING. A Story. By M. G. McClellan. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harpers & Brothers. $1.

MINISTERS OF GRACE. A Novelette. By Eva Wilder McGlasson. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

SEA AND LAND. Features of Coasts and Oceans, with Special Reference to the Life of Man. By N. S. Shaler. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

KING ROBERT OF SICILY. By Longfellow. Illustrated by Jane Willis Grey. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Son.

BOYS OF THE BIBLE. By Lady Magnus. Illustrated by John Lawson and Henry Rylands. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Son.

A LITTLE QUAKER MEETING. By Ida Scott Taylor. Pictured by Frances Brundage. Long 12mo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Son.

MY LITTLE PANSY PEOPLE. By Ida Scott Taylor. Pictured by Frances Brundage. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

HOURS IN MANY LANDS. Stories and Poems. By Clifton Bingham, E. Nesbit, Anthony Guest, and Others. Illustrated. Edited by Edric Vredenburg. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

THE TEA KETTLE'S SONG. By Clifton Bingham. 8vo. Illustrated by J. Pauline Sunter. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

LADS AND LASSIES. By E. Nesbit, H. M. Burnside, Edric Vredenburg, &c. Illustrated by Helen Jackson. 8vo. New-York: Raphael Tuck & Sons.

THE COMEDY OF A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. By William Shakespeare. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

AN ESSAY ON JOHN MILTON. By Lord Macaulay. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

L'ALLEGRO, IL PENSEROSO, COMUS, AND LYCIDAS. By John Milton. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

SILAS MARNER, THE WEAVER OF RAVELOE. By George Eliot. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

Ex-Gov. Abbett's Interment.

The body of ex-Gov. Leon Abbett of New-Jersey was interred in Greenwood yesterday morning. It was taken to Brooklyn on an Annex ferryboat. Only the family and a few friends were present at the final ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. George S. Bennett of Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—During the interment of ex-Gov. Leon Abbett's remains in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, this forenoon, a salute of seventeen guns was fired on the State House grounds.

The Oystermen at Peace.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—Capt. W. E. Hudgins, commander of the Virginia Oyster Navy, has just returned from a visit to Tangier Sound and the Great Wicomico and Potomac. There has been no trouble with the Maryland dredgers up to this time. A great many vessels are dredging in the Potomac River. Capt. Hudgins boarded nearly all of them and found that they were complying with the law.

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FUTURE PLANS OF MAYOR GILROY

Upon Retiring from Office He Will Make a Trip South and Then Go into Some Business.

Mayor Gilroy, after his retirement from office, Jan. 1, will make a Southern trip with Mrs. Gilroy, and will remain away from New-York for some weeks. He will not leave this city, however, before the middle of January, and, perhaps, not until the latter part of the month.

The trip will be for rest on the Mayor's part, and for the benefit of Mrs. Gilroy's health. Mr. and Mrs. Gilroy will visit the important resorts of Florida and other interesting places, probably including New-Orleans.

Mayor Gilroy has had a European trip in view for some time, but circumstances will probably prevent him from taking it this year. As to his business plans for the future, nothing is yet definitely fixed, and Mr. Gilroy himself has said to his friends, recently, that he has not the slightest idea what business he will take up.

"I cannot long remain idle," he said, to one of his friends. "My life has always been active, and if I had nothing to do I believe my health would soon break down. It is my intention to get into some business as soon as I can after my proposed trip. What that business will be, I have no means of knowing. I have not concerned myself much about the matter, as yet."

This same friend, in conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times, said:

"It is a great pity that Mayor Gilroy is not a member of the bar. I don't know of any man in the city who is better posted on municipal law than he, and I don't know any man who has been brought more closely in contact with it for years than he. In the County Clerk's Office, where he was Deputy; in the Sheriff's Office, in which for a time he was Under Sheriff; in the Department of Public Works, where he was Commissioner, he was compelled to inform himself as to the law bearing on these departments, and since he has been Mayor, his duties have caused him to study almost every phase of municipal law."

RUMORS OF BANK LOSSES NOT TRACED

Believed to be Due Solely to Timidity or Distrust.

Banking men have been disturbed for several days over a rumor down town of impending disclosures of a large loss to a financial institution through some one who had employed Seely methods.

Careful inquiry was made through the Clearing House, and the State Banking Department tried to trace the rumor. Both attempts failed, although yesterday the loss was named at $75,000.

So far as investigators for the banks could learn, the rumor sprang from timidity or distrust. The Seely exposure set various banks and trust companies which had used the same method of bookkeeping as the Shoe and Leather Bank to overhauling their accounts. It is thought that some of the depositors, whose pass books were called in for comparisons, suspected that something was wrong, and became alarmed. They talked about it, probably, asking their friends if they had heard of any trouble with the bank.

Banking men think that in this way depositors may unwittingly have set rumors moving. This theory is strengthened by the fact that several banks and trust companies and one industrial company have been in the path of the rumors, and were annoyed by them.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Additional attachments were obtained yesterday against Weis Brothers, wholesale dry goods dealers of Galveston, Texas, in favor of the following creditors: Joy, Langdon & Co., $11,950; Isaac Rosenstein & Co., $3,978; W. H. Wilder, $3,205; Aaron S. Thomas, $710; Hogg & Co., $3,079. These and the ones previously obtained make a total of $53,365. It was learned that they were based on a decision rendered by Judge Ingraham a few days ago in a suit brought by Joshua L. Baily and other creditors of Weis Brothers against Louis M. Hornthal of this city, who was a special partner in the firm of Weis Brothers for $50,000 for several years, and withdrew on April 30, 1891. The Justice rendered a long opinion to the effect that the special partnership was insolvent at the time of its dissolution on April 30, 1891; that the firm failed in November following; that the special partner was not entitled to withdraw his special capital, and that such special capital was a fund charged with the payment of the debts of the special partnership. He decides that the plaintiffs in the action are entitled to have the $50,000 applied to the payment of their several judgments, with interest and costs.

—Myron H. Oppenheim entered a judgment against Maud Harrison for $1,186, in favor of Maurice Swartz, who, under the name of "Maurice," sold her costumes, &c., between Jan. 1 and Dec. 20, 1893, to the amount of $1,824, on which she paid $750. She was served with the summons at Utica, N. Y., on April 4, and judgment was taken by default.

—David B. Sickels, as receiver of the Harlem River Bank, entered judgments yesterday against Albert A. Stein for $5,551 and John J. Duffield for $3,954 and against them jointly for $6,229, on notes.

—The grocery and liquor store of Elias Strunsky of 326 East Thirty-ninth Street was levied on yesterday by the Sheriff on an execution for $915, in favor of Mayer Aronin, for money loaned.

—Another attachment against Harris Aronson, dealer in glass and picture frames at 133 Eighth Avenue, has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of Abraham Rosen, for $2,700.

—An execution for $3,969 against the Columbian Time Recorder Company of 20 Jacob Street has been received by the Sheriff, in favor of Charles Elmer.

—Two attachments against Frances M. Peaslee of Norwalk, Conn., for $6,044, have been received by the Sheriff, in favor of her brother, Edward H. Peaslee.

—Jason H. Miller, proprietor of the Colonial Café, at 1,432 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Louis M. Doscher, without preference.

—The cooperage firm of R. Cuthbert & Son of 188 and 190 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Frank P. Slade.

—The Henderson Hominy Mills, owned by Shelby & Soaper of Henderson, Ky., have assigned, with liabilities of $100,000.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the furniture of the "bucket shop" office of the Fisher Company at 18 Broadway.

MULBERRY PARK BEND PROPERTY

The Corporation Counsel Tells the Controller that the Conditions Affecting Payment Are Puzzling.

Corporation Counsel William H. Clark yesterday sent an opinion to Controller Fitch as to his powers in the matter of paying for the property taken for the Mulberry Bend Park.

Mr. Clark finds that the property was taken under Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887 known as the "Small Parks Act," and that the cost of the property was $1,522,055.60.

The last section of this act provides no more than the sum of $1,000,000 shall be expended or authorized to be expended in any one year under the provisions of the act.

Mr. Clark points out that the provisions of Chapter 526 of the Laws of 1893, which the Controller referred to, do not even go to the extent of making the whole cost of the park a charge against the city except by inference. Then the Corporation Counsel shows that, while Mulberry Bend was acquired for park purposes at an expense of $1,522,055.60, a portion of the expense was assessed upon the adjoining property owners by the Commissioners, the remainder being payable by the city.

Mr. Clark also points out that by Chapter 526 of the Laws of 1893 "the property assessed to pay for one-half of this improvement was relieved from this assessment, and no other method of providing for the raising of the necessary amount representing this half of the expense was provided for."

The Corporation Counsel concludes as follows:

"The condition of affairs is therefore most embarrassing and perplexing, it being evident that the Legislature, in passing the act of 1893, did not bear in mind the restriction upon expenditure contained in Section 10 of the act of 1887.

"As under the present law the amount to be raised by you from the issue of bonds cannot exceed in any one year the sum of $1,000,000, and as the entire expense of the acquirement of this park is payable in a single year and exceeds $1,000,000, I cannot advise you that there is any authority of law to warrant the Controller in issuing bonds during the coming year for the whole amount of the cost and awards, nor do I know of any way in which you can provide for the payment of the whole of the aforesaid amount during this current year."

LIVELY TRADE IN SUGAR STOCK

SALES YESTERDAY REACHED A TOTAL OF 188,101 SHARES.

The Price Advanced 4 7-8 Points Above Thursday's Closing Price—Profits of the Havemeyers.

Having done what they could Thursday to impress stock operators that Sugar was a good thing to sell, the manipulators of the stock started in yesterday morning to make selling expensive. They had a lively day of it, beating the record already made for tremendous sales and advancing the stock 4⅞ points above Thursday's closing price. If any short interest remained in the market beyond the first hour, it had to watch its margins.

The price opened at 87½ to 88½, having closed the day before at 80¾. This was enough to excite the most impassive. From the opening moment 87½ was not again touched. The price advanced rapidly until it reached 91¾. In the upward rush the entire boardroom pack joined, brokers scrambling for the stock as if it could never be so low again. Of course, those who bought early preferred pocket profits to those on paper. They unloaded only to take on fresh purchases. When the momentum at last was checked, it receded, but for a short time. Gathering fresh force at 90, it pushed the price to 91⅝ at the close of business.

Sales for the day reached 188,101 shares, against 157,585 shares Thursday and 170,842 shares Wednesday. The common stock, which is the one traded, consists of 375,000 shares. For the three days the total, 516,528 shares, exceeded the stock issue by 141,528 shares. The principal upon which margins were required in the three days was more than $45,000,000.

It does not matter to the average operator why the stock moves, so long as he moves with it. In that case the faster and more far-reaching its movement the better he is pleased. The 200 brokers who have climbed over each other at the Stock Exchange for three days, five hours at a stretch, buying and selling Sugar, have had no time to wish to hear any one explain. Nothing bothered them except quotations and a frenzy to get profits or stand from under losses.

The manipulators of the stock however, know that operators off the floor, who cannot do a close selling business because they must earn ¼ for brokerage before they can think of themselves are not to be scorned as sources of profit. For their enlightenment reasons are usually on tap. The principal reason used yesterday was the report from Washington that the Senate would not pass a free-sugar bill. The prospect of currency legislation, which served as a tonic for the general market, was appropriated by the Sugar clique as an argument in favor of improved prices also for that stock. General activity and good feeling, added to the record-breaking sales in Sugar, resulted in total transactions of 382,106 shares of stock. It was the best day in months.

Mr. Havemeyer had no literary aspirations yesterday, and the promised hot shot for Congress from the Directors failed to be delivered. It was not thought worth while at the office of the trust to make excuses for the delay. The apparent transfer of 140 per cent. of the common stock in three days left the Sugar managers with no heart for taking pen in hand. This tedious process seems to have been displaced by the more exhilarating one of counting gains and laying plans for more.

No one has data on which to estimate how much richer the Havemeyers have become by the phenomenal run of luck of the last week. It is not doubted that their stars over the losses in refining sugar under the new tariff have been stayed for the moment. The common belief is that they can stand activity and excitement in Sugar as long as the other operators, and that, until present conditions subside, the issue with the Administration and Congress will not be forced.

New-England Society's Officers.

At the meeting of the New-England Society last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the following officers were nominated for the ensuing year: President, Elihu Root; First Vice President, Charles C. Beaman; Second Vice President, Henry E. Howland; Treasurer, William Dowd; Secretary, in place of the late Luther Prescott Hubbard, who served forty years, George Wilson; Trustees, Joseph E. Gay, John K. Cilley, Jonathan Marshall, and Edward A. Quintard.

John T. Terry presided. The election will be held next Friday night. The annual dinner will be at Sherry's, Dec. 21.

Postmaster C. W. Dayton was last night elected a member of the society.

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TRINITY GIVES REASONS

Not Responsible for Its Tenants' Buildings, Col. Cruger Says.

WHY THE HEALTH BOARD IS OPPOSED

Tenants Cannot Be Forced to Improve Their Buildings—Objections to Water on Each Floor of Tenements.

The last public session of the Tenement House Commission was held yesterday afternoon in Judge Cowing's old courtroom, in the old General Sessions Building.

Much interesting information was given by witnesses, but that which attracted most attention was Col. S. V. R. Cruger's explanation as to why Trinity Church Corporation does not improve dilapidated buildings on its property, and why it opposes the efforts of the Board of Health to supply old buildings with water.

Col. Cruger stated that the corporation was not in any way responsible for buildings on its land which are owned by tenants, and that he refused to comply with the orders of the Board of Health in regard to water in old buildings owned by the corporation because he did not believe it necessary, and on account of the expense of alterations.

He reluctantly admitted that the dilapidated building at 342 Hudson Street was owned by Trinity Church Corporation, and he said he would have it repaired without delay. He declared that it was the policy of the corporation to demolish old buildings in its possession, and build in their stead modern tenements and flats. During the past ten years, he said, the corporation had expended $1,000,000 for that work.

The annual income of Trinity Church Corporation, he said, was $600,000, of which $300,000 was disbursed in necessary expenses and $100,000 for new buildings and improvements on real estate. The remainder was reserved for charities and other purposes.

Several owners of dilapidated houses which are used for tenement purposes had testified that they did not own the land on which the houses stand, but held it on short-term leases from Trinity Church Corporation.

The house at 70 Van Dam Street, owned by Matthew Miner, was reported to be in a particularly bad condition.

Sanitary Inspector James Bryan said yesterday that it was utterly unfit for human habitation. Four families occupy its three floors, the roof leaks, the walls are out of plumb, the floors are broken, and the foundation has settled so that the building is in danger of falling.

Miner was called, and testified that the land was owned by Trinity Church Corporation.

Then Col. Cruger was asked to explain why the corporation permitted such a state of affairs to exist.

"Every inducement," said Col. Cruger, "is offered to such tenants to put up new buildings. If a tenant will do so, we will give a twenty-one years' lease; but to tenants who will not agree to this we only lease the property from year to year. Trinity Church Corporation is not responsible for buildings on its property which are owned by others, so long as the tenant pays rent. We cannot dictate to the owners of such houses any more than we can dictate to the owners of houses in which we have no interest. If a tenant does not care to renew his land lease, he can take his building away. We do not want to take buildings from their owners."

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the commission, asked Col. Cruger about the buildings at 81 and 83 Charlton Street, which were reported as in bad condition.

Col. Cruger said the buildings were leased by a man named Finnegan, who had improved the property very much.

"The houses," Col. Cruger said, "are old, but fairly clean."

"What do you think of the back yard?" asked Mr. Gilder.

"The back yard is clean."

"I was there on Thanksgiving Day," said Mr. Gilder, "and it was filthy."

"Well," said Col. Cruger, "it was not a pig sty. It is unfair to charge Trinity Church Corporation with neglect, when it does not control buildings. I want to know if Dr. Edson was correctly quoted by a newspaper which stated that he said that Trinity Church Corporation had retarded the Health Board in the enforcement of laws."

"I said," Dr. Edson replied, "that Trinity Corporation was fighting the Health Board in its attempt to have it comply with the law prescribing that running water and sinks shall be introduced in old buildings used as tenements. If you have not tried to hamper us, why have you forced us to go to court?"

"Trinity Corporation," Col. Cruger replied, "is not behind any landlord in enforcing the laws. But we are satisfied that your action on this water question was an excessive exercise of power to require modern improvements in old houses, and we determined that the question had better be tested. We believe it is better not to have water in old houses. The water in the Yard is accessible for all tenants. The tenants of such houses are usually dirty, and if they had water in the halls the floors would always be wet. Our tenants are better off with water in the yard than in the halls. Another thing, the expense of making such improvements would be great."

"Why," asked Dr. Edson, "has not Trinity Corporation furnished the Health Board with lists of its tenement property every year?"

"I never heard of the law requiring it until recently," answered Col. Cruger.

"Trinity Corporation owns the land and building at 342 Hudson Street?" asked Mr. Gilder.

"Yes. That is ours."

"The report of the Inspector who examined that building," said Mr. Gilder, "says that it is freshly painted in front, but that it is in every other respect dilapidated. It is a three-story frame building, and is occupied by four families, comprising nineteen persons. The upper stories are out of plum, the halls are dark, the walls are broken, one ceiling is in danger of falling, the floors are broken, the stairs are filthy, the cellar is in a deplorable condition, and the whole building is unfit for human habitation."

"I will have that looked into at once," said Col. Cruger.

In answer to the question as to how many tenements are owned by Trinity Church Corporation, Col. Cruger said the number was 148. The houses are attended to by a Sanitary Superintendent, who reports on needed repairs. Col. Cruger said that some of the best planned tenements in the city were built by Trinity Corporation.

"If you will give us a plan of your best tenement," said Mr. Gilder, "we will send you a description of your worst."

"All right," said Col. Cruger.

Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia College said the system of water rents in this city is wrong. Water cannot be free as air, he said, but it should be made as cheap as possible. The city now makes a profit of 200 per cent. on Croton water, which is more than would be allowed a private corporation. The water tax should not be laid on a basis of consumption, but of rent paid, and then poor people would not have to pay such exorbitant rates for it. The burden of the tax, he said, falls on the tenement districts. That should be changed, so as to relieve the poorer people. Inducements in the way of reduced water tax, he thought, should be made to encourage builders to erect model tenements.

The Rev. Petro Bandini of the Chapel of the Holy Rosary, in Waverley Place, Secretary of the Society of San Rafael for the Protection of Italian Emigrants, told what he knew of slavery among Italian boys in this country. He said that agents in Italy purchased children from their parents, promising to educate them here. But the boys were sent out as bootblacks instead.

Father Bandini said he did not think the overcrowding of Italian tenements had a tendency to injure the morals of the tenants.

Dr. Annie S. Daniel of 327 East Fifteenth Street gave the result of observations in the tenement districts. The "sweating system" she condemned, and said that if the existing health and labor laws were enforced it would be done away with. She said that she knew of three instances where children only three years old were compelled to earn money for their parents. One assisted her mother in sewing on buttons, and the two others were artists' models. She told of several "sweating shops" in which there were scarlet fever patients, who slept in clothing that was prepared there and afterward taken to stores and sold.

Several other witnesses were examined, their testimony relating to old buildings occupied as tenements and the death rate in them.

Recent Publications.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Grand Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman. Matinée.
EDOC, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams. Matinée, 2:00.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias. Matinée, 2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av-56th, 57th Sts—8:15—Ysaye Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Living Pictures. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-3d Av—8:00—Shaft No. 2. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Das Zweite Gesicht. Matinée, 2:00—Der Herr Senator.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Toy Fair in Old Nuremberg.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Aida. Matinée, 2:00—Carmen.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, Park Av-67th St—8:00—Seventh Regiment A. A. Games.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Nemesis. Matinée, 2:00.

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3 A. M.	31	36	3:30 P. M.	40	42
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9 A. M.	33	39	9 P. M.	34	42
12 M.	40	40	12 P. M.	33	42

Average temperature yesterday.....39¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....37 1-3
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-days weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain, Warmer, Southwest Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TIME AND STUDY NEEDED.

The banking currency plan of the Secretary of the Treasury has been commented on very intelligently, on the whole, and with a quite remarkable freedom from merely partisan feeling. Competent critics have generally recognized the soundness of the Secretary's purpose, and the need of the country for the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes and the creation of a really elastic currency—a currency that will expand and shrink alike in response to the requirements of legitimate trade. It is a solid gain, and one for which the country owes much to Mr. Carlisle, that he has secured for these fundamental ideas respectful and favorable consideration in some parts of the Union where they have hitherto been ignored or rejected. It is safe to say, not only that it will be easier to get legislation essentially sound, on account of his advocacy, but that he has well-nigh made legislation in the opposite direction practically impossible.

But while the purpose of the Secretary is received with hearty approval, there is strong disapproval of some of the prominent features of his scheme, and particularly of those which we have already indicated as open to objection. In business circles generally, and, of course, among bankers particularly, the proposition for State bank issues under conditions different from those imposed or assumed as to national bank issues is held to be fatally weak. The plan as to national banks is not consistent or clearly reasoned out, especially as to the relation of the Government to redemption. In theory redemption is to be left to the banks themselves, and the Government is supposed to have nothing to do with it. But in actual practice the Government must, by this plan, have very much to do with it. The Treasury is to hold a redemption guarantee fund of 30 per cent. in legal tender notes. It is to hold besides a redemption fund of 5 per cent. Finally, when a bank fails to redeem its notes, the Treasury is to redeem them, using the two funds, and, if needed, the public money, to be refunded from the assets of the banks. It would be far simpler and more satisfactory for the Government explicitly and without qualification to promise to redeem, and actually to redeem, all notes of national banks.

But not only is there room for confusion as to what the Government can and will do in the way of the redemption of national bank notes, and not only is this confusion bound to impair that absolute and uniform confidence in these notes which is their strongest virtue, but there is to be added a new species of notes, less desirable than those of the national banks, and yet so like them in conspicuous regards that both will be sure to be more or less discredited. The scheme provides for notes of State banks, secured ostensibly in the same way as those of national banks, i. e., by a 30 per cent. reserve, by a first lien on assets, and by individual liability of stockholders to an amount equal to the par of their stock. But while the security is so closely like that of the national bank notes, the means of realizing it are very different. The reserve is to be held by the banks. There is no redemption fund other than the reserve. There is no joint liability of the banks to the extent of their contibutions to a redemption fund. There is no provision for the redemption of notes of failed banks from the Public Treasury. And, finally, the security is to be reached only through the courts and laws of forty-four different States. It is perfectly certain that State notes thus issued would vary in current value from the national notes and from each other. The uniform currency would vanish. And with the uncertainty, doubt, and need of caution thus introduced, the national bank notes themselves would be likely—in our judgment, they would be sure—to be discredited. It might be slightly, but however slightly, the very essence of our bank circulation would be destroyed.

Then, again, there is the proposed abolition of the legal reserve against deposits. That is a very radical step. In our judgment it would be attended with serious risks. Without now going into the detailed discussion of it, it is sufficient to say that it is not a step to be taken rashly, or without the most careful study. Neither this point, nor that of the conditions of State bank issues, has been successfully treated by Mr. Carlisle, despite his excellent purpose, his marked ability, and his great opportunity. Can we hope that these points, and others that are sure to arise, will be satisfactorily treated by Congress? No one who has watched the methods, or knows the limitations of Congressional work could answer yes. Is it not, then, better at this stage to secure a commission—non-partisan, non-political, made up of men of knowledge, experience, and judgment, who would have authority with the country—to study the question and recommend the changes needed? The country is agreed that changes must be made. It is fairly agreed as to the direction the changes should take. But it is in no mood for any more experiments or partial measures. We believe that it is disposed to yield great respect to a plan carefully matured by competent men. And even if Congress cannot be relied on wholly to accept such guidance, a plan from such a source would tend to prevent error and to secure sound and safe action.

SUGAR TRUST SENATORS AND OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Under the leadership of Mr. Gorman, the Democrats of the Senate have decided to ignore the President's urgent recommendation that the discriminating duty on German sugar should be repealed, and when they took this action they had before them the important report of the Secretary of State, which shows that the imposition of that duty was a violation of treaty agreements. Mr. Cleveland made this recommendation twice in his recent message, and in submitting it the second time he said:

"Whatever else is done or omitted, [with respect to the sugar duties,] I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication, that the additional duty of 1-10 of a cent per pound, laid on sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export, be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment."

The importance and force of the reasons which induced Mr. Cleveland to urge the repeal of this duty are seen, we think, by all who know how large our export trade with Germany has been and who also know what measures Germany has already taken or threatens to take for the obstruction and injury of that trade.

The duty of 1-10 of a cent is a survival brought over from the McKinley act, and brought over by the Senate, as we believe, without any realizing sense of the inevitable effect of it under the new conditions; for under the McKinley tariff it was not objectionable, because it affected nothing but refined sugar, of which the imports were insignificant, while under the new tariff it affects the imports of raw sugar, which have been, from Germany, $15,000,000 a year. Discrimination against the importation of such sugar from Germany is a matter of more consequence to that country this year than it could have been heretofore, for Germany's crop of raw sugar this year, according to the estimate of Licht's circular, is larger by nearly 24 per cent. than last year's crop. Inasmuch as the increase is also large in Austria and France, and the coming crop in Cuba is exceptional in size, Germany is bound to protect the sale of her surplus in all legitimate ways.

She has not been content, however, with retaliatory protective measures which may be called strictly legitimate, but on various pretexts has undertaken to obstruct or prevent the importation of agricultural products from this country. She was impelled to take this course not only by this discrimination in violation of our treaties, but also, as we have shown heretofore, by an additional and much heavier discrimination involved in the early decision of our customs authorities that the dutiable value of German sugar must include the large internal revenue tax in that country, a decision which, if it had been sustained, would have absolutely prevented the purchase of any German sugar by our refiners. Fortunately, that decision was reversed, after a considerable delay, but while it was in force it stimulated powerfully the German retaliatory movement.

Germany's first step was the exclusion of American live cattle, and one or two other European countries were induced to follow this example. Then new restrictions upon the importation of canned meats were imposed; the Government sought to turn the attention of German manufacturers to foreign supplies of raw cotton at the expense of our export trade in this staple; a new tax was laid on imported tobacco; and the duty on cottonseed oil was increased by 250 per cent. It has been reported that the large imports of oleomargarine oil from this country would soon be attacked. In this movement the German Government has, of course, the warm support of the agrarian element, which desires to decrease by duties or other obstacles the importation of cattle, beef, lard, butter, and all other agricultural products, and the Government is quite willing at this time to bid for this support.

A glance at the official statistics will show that while our exports of live cattle to Germany have been small, those of cotton, oilcake, lard, wheat, corn, oleomargarine oil, and tobacco have been large, amounting in 1893 to $58,000,000. It is possible for Germany on various pretexts to reduce largely this export trade that is of so much importance to the agriculturists of the United States as well as to the entire population, and she is already engaged in the work. It is a fair supposition that none of these indications of commercial hostility would have been shown if cause or excuse for them had not been given by the imposition of the discriminating duty on sugar and the decision (now reversed) which practically imposed a prohibitory tax on all sugar imports from that country.

The House would gladly repeal this duty, and, so far as its action can affect the tariff, it has already repealed it. The Senate Democrats, bowing to the will of Gorman, have laid the question aside. It is not a matter of much importance to the Sugar Trust, but the Trust's Senators fear that the repeal of the discriminating 1-10 would be accompanied by the repeal of the Trust's protective differential of 1-8 of a cent. And so we see the shameful spectacle of the Democratic majority refusing to take the action which national honor demands and the interests of our export trade urgently require, at the dictation of the Senators from Havemeyer.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

While the record of the career of Ferdinand de Lesseps up to the time when, having already lived the allotted years of man, he undertook the construction of the Panama Canal, abounds in achievements which deserve the honor to which notable success is entitled and were for the most part really honorable and beneficial to his country and mankind, the history of the Panama enterprise left a stain on his memory which time will not efface. De Lesseps was by inclination and training a diplomat, skilled in the devices of the art, and the history of the Panama company indicates that he was governed by the doctrine that the end justifies the means. He was not an engineer; if he had been it is probable that some of the greatest errors by which the course of the Panama scheme was marked would have been avoided. He was a man of extraordinary energy and untiring industry. His early successes made him the idol of the French middle classes and thrifty peasantry, and this popularity, sustained by his engaging personality, threw around him a glamour that was very deceptive so far as it induced confidence in his ability to deal with the purely technical and financial sides of such a project as the American canal.

It is quite probable that he was not directly responsible for the greater part of the shameful corruption which characterized the management of the canal company in its last days, but, even when his age and his gradual retirement from active participation in that management are borne in mind, it is difficult to draw a line at the date when his responsibility ceased. It is notorious, moreover, that while he was still the active head of the company, it was guilty of great corruption. It is also true that under his direction and with his consent enormous sums of the hard-earned savings of the common people of France were wasted and squandered, and that in spite of his knowledge of this waste and of corruption accompanying it, and of the actual condition of the enterprise, he appealed again and again to these people of very moderate means. Without scruple he took their little hoards and poured them into a bottomless pit of extravagance, bribery, and maladministration.

The destitution and suffering of thousands of families who were his dupes are to-day his most conspicuous monument in his native land, and a marked impulse was imparted to the French Socialistic movement by the extraordinary revelations of legislative and executive corruption which followed the collapse of the corporation which for some years had been upheld solely by his name and influence.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

The prospect now seems to be that there will be a race next Summer for the America's Cup. The indefatigable Lord Dunraven certainly means racing, and he is not likely to adhere to conditions to which the custodian of the cup cannot agree. It is to be hoped that there may be a race. In the first place, such a race, or series of races, constitutes a very noteworthy and attractive event of the season during which it occurs. In the second place, as the most important yachting event in the world, the contest for the America's Cup exerts a great and wholesome influence upon yacht designing and yacht sailing on both sides of the Atlantic. But for steam, yacht racing would be as important in improving the models of commercial and naval vessels as horse racing in improving the breed of horses.

If yachting be only a sport, however, it is at all events a wholesome and invigorating sport, and worthy of encouragement. In the second place, the races have a distinct and important effect in cultivating international good feeling. For the past twenty years, no challenge and no contest has stirred up any bad blood, and the visits of the owners of the Genesta, Galatea, Thistle, and Valkyrie have been productive of real good. If the excursions of American yachts into British waters have not had altogether the same effect, that has not been the fault of the American yachtsmen. It is to be hoped that Lord Dunraven's challenge may be accepted and that the races may come off, in spite of the general recognition on this side that the challenge is formidable, and that the challenger has a very fair chance to carry home the trophy that has remained out of Great Britain for more than forty years.

A LONG-LIVED NUISANCE.

It is about time for respectable but credulous "citizens" to stop giving heed to the moth-eaten and moss-covered charge that millions of city bonds have been fraudulently duplicated in the office of the Controller, as the newspapers of the city did years ago, after convincing themselves that there was "nothing in it."

The city has been rather fortunate in the service of the Finance Department since the time of this alleged fraudulent transaction. The man who is in the best position for inquiring into it, and ascertaining whether there is any ground for the O'Rourke charge, is the Controller. Does anybody suppose that that sturdy stickler for public economy and official integrity, Andrew H. Green, would have failed to discover traces of the evil thing, if it existed, or that he would have been disposed to cover them up, if found? Would Allan Campbell have passed the matter over as of no account or neglected to explore any trail that it had left behind?

We will pass over "Honest John Kelly" on account of his connection with Tammany Hall, but Theodore W. Myers is not a man to treat a charge of this kind lightly, if he could find any reason for taking it seriously, and we are sure that even Mr. Fitch would probe it to the bottom, if there were any top or bottom to it. This succession of capable and upright men at the head of the Finance Department, with no motive for covering up any of the evil doings of the Tweed days, with every inducement for clearing up anything that might cast a shade upon the city's credit, and with all the facilities possible for tracing the issue of bonds in times past, have treated with scorn and derision this tale of the lost millions.

But if there were a conspiracy extending over twenty-three years, to whose dark secret each successive Controller was bound by the diabolical but indispensable Deputy, how could it happen that in all this time no evidence of a fraudulent or a duplicate bond should come to any consciousness but that of the perturbed and unresting O'Rourke? In what unfathomable sinking fund have these bonds disappeared? While the custodian of the unsalable evidence lives, his "charge" will survive to plague credulous Committees of Five, but to those who remember back of the year before last it is becoming a nuisance, for which there is no remedy but the long-delayed decease of O'Rourke, or the refusal of committees of citizens to base their "belief" upon his "information" for affidavit purposes.

The conduct of the Kings County Board of Supervisors in dragging out the process of canvassing the vote cast more than a month ago, for no reason except that each member of the board receives $3 a day for his services in this protracted performance, is simply disgraceful. It is threatening to delay till the last moment allowed by law the meeting of the State Board of Canvassers at Albany to declare the result of the election. In another year Kings County will become conterminous with the City of Brooklyn, and the time will come for legislating the Board of Supervisors out of existence. It has become more scandalous than a Board of Aldermen in its conduct for the last year or two.

IN AID OF ST. THOMAS'S DAY NURSERY

Tea and Dance Given by Mrs. George Stedman.

Mrs. George Stedman gave an interesting tea at the Nevada, Seventieth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon and evening, the proceeds of which are to be given to St. Thomas's Day Nursery.

The tea was given in the drawing room of the apartment house, and in the evening there was a dance. Mrs. Stedman was assisted by Miss Brown and Mrs. Charles Roe, who had charge of the flower stand; Mrs. Valentine, Miss Porter, and Miss Roe at the confectionery booth, and Mrs. Cowles, Miss Lyman, Miss Daisy Stedman, Mrs. Robert Dalton, and Miss Welles at the refreshment table.

The afternoon's entertainment was enlivened by the performance of Master Rollf Merch, who rendered classical music on the piano. He is a Norwegian boy, thirteen years old, and a protégé of Mrs. Stedman. The flower, confectionery, and refreshment stands were well patronized, and good sums were taken in for the nursery fund.

There was a large attendance in the evening, and more money was taken in than during the afternoon. The drawing room was prettily decorated, and the women wore handsome gowns. Rare paintings, and palms and ferns decorated the sides of the rooms, and the tables were festooned with smilax and ferns. An orchestra was seated behind a group of palms, and the young people danced.

Among the visitors in the evening were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Cowles, Dr. Brown, H. Le Grand Cannon, the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Treat, Col. Gillispie, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Charles Clarke, and the Rev. Mr. Husk.

IMPORTATION OF DIAMOND CUTTERS

The Special Board of Inquiry Begins Its Investigation.

The special board of inquiry appointed recently to inquire into the alleged violation of the contract labor laws by certain diamond manufacturers and importers met yesterday on Ellis Island, and took testimony from four importers. The men who were examined were not directly concerned in the cases.

Stern Brothers & Co. admitted through their counsel that one man was brought to this country under contract for the purpose of testing the law. Mr. Greenbaum, their counsel, claims that Section 5 of the original act protects them in that the man was brought here to work in a new industry under the meaning of the law, which new industry, diamond cutting, they propose to establish in this country.

All of those who testified stated that Stern Brothers & Co. had established a new industry in this country, for which it was, at the time of its establishment, impossible to get labor here.

The change in duty on cut stones under the new law has led to the effort to establish the business of diamond cutting in this country.

If the Secretary of the Treasury, after reviewing the testimony, decides against Mr. Greenbaum's interpretation of the law, it is possible that a fine of $1,000 per man imported under contract will be imposed, and the men returned to Europe.

TO EXTEND THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE

Gaugers Not Affected Yet—Geologists Must Pass Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is stated that President Cleveland will not for some time issue an order placing gaugers, storekeepers, and clerks in internal revenue offices in the classified service. About 1,500 officers are involved.

President Cleveland to-day issued an order transferring from the list of places excepted from examination to the list covered by examination in the Geological Survey of the Interior Department the following positions: Geologist, assistant geologist, paleontologist, assistant paleontologist, chief photographer, photographer, chief chemist, chemist, assistant chemist, chief engraver, engraver, assistant engraver, lithographic engraver, map printer, lithographic printer, assistant lithographic printer, map reviser, and statistical experts, temporarily employed.

This order of President Cleveland affects nearly 150 officers in scientific and technical positions in the Geological Survey, and hereafter appointments to them will have to be made by competitive examinations, instead of without examination.

Could Not Get an Ambulance.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Charles Havemeyer of Westchester, who has been for the last two weeks visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, caught cold last week while following the hounds. The cold developed into typhoid fever, and an effort was made to get Mrs. Havemeyer to her home.

Calls were made on nearly every hospital in New-York City for an ambulance to convey Mrs. Havemeyer from the Ripley country seat to the railroad station at Hempstead.

As an ambulance could not be obtained, a special train was sent to Hempstead by the Long Island Railroad Company, in which Mrs. Havemeyer was conveyed to Long Island City, whence she was taken by carriage to Westchester.

To Insure Sleep.

From Vogue.

Potter—The scientists say that the way for a man to sleep is to think of nothing.

Kidder—But they are wrong. The way to sleep is to think it is time to get up.

NO JUDICIAL SELECTIONS AS YET

Reported Opinion of Elihu Root that the New Justices Must Be Elected.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Governor-elect Morton said this evening, in regard to the question of judicial appointments:

"I have received a very large number of applications for judicial appointments from all parts of the State. I am considering the question of my power to appoint under the authority conferred by the new Constitution, but have reached no decision in the matter.

"It was necessary that I should select the members of my military staff prior to my inauguration, but no further selections for any offices will be decided upon until after I have officially assumed my duties."

It was stated last night on the best of authority that Elihu Root, who was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, had prepared an elaborate opinion on the question as to whether or not Governor-elect Morton can appoint the twelve additional Judges of the Supreme Court provided for by the new Constitution.

This opinion is to the effect that Gov. Morton cannot make such appointments, and that the places on the Supreme Court bench provided for by the new Constitution cannot be filled until the election next November.

Joseph H. Choate, who was President of the Constitutional Convention, and whose position as a constitutional lawyer is of the highest character, has read Mr. Root's opinion, and agrees with it fully. Mr. Choate says it was not the intention of the Constitutional Convention that the twelve additional Judges of the Supreme Court should be appointed in the first instance by the Governor, but that they should be elected by the people at the next election after the adoption of the Constitution.

It is presumed that Mr. Root's opinion was prepared for Governor-elect Morton, but the informant of The New-York Times's reporter was not able to say whether this was so or not. He presumed that it was.

Certain it is that no opinion prepared by a lawyer recently will attract as much attention as this one will, because so many lawyers are interested in it.

There has been no end of candidates for the Supreme Court Judgeships supposed to be at the disposal of Mr. Morton. Already he has received scores of applications, and many of them were made on behalf of some of the ablest lawyers in the State. The fact that, even if the new Governor could make the appointments, the appointees could only hold until the next general election did not matter. Scores of prominent lawyers were willing to serve upon the bench even if their chances of election in November were dubious.

Here in the city plenty of Republican lawyers were enthusastic in their desire to accept appointments to the bench from Mr. Morton. Under the new Constitution, three of the additional Judgeships come to this county. Some of these lawyers have been busily at work for days arranging their plans to secure whether they consider the necessary backing to get appointments.

But if Mr. Root's opinion was prepared for Governor-elect Morton, and there are reasons to suppose that it was, then the efforts of these lawyers in this direction will be suspended indefinitely.

"RIGOLETTO" AT THE OPERA

M. Maurel as the Jester and Mme. Melba as the Innocent Daughter.

It is not often in these days, which are certainly not "palmy," that Verdi's "Rigoletto" fills the auditorium of any opera house outside of Italy. Yet it is to be recorded to-day that at the Metropolitan Opera House last night a large audience assembled at a performance of this well-worn work. The cause was not difficult to discover. The title rôle is one of the great parts in the repertory of the baritone voice; but, unfortunately, in the last twenty-five years the part has been generally greater than the baritones cast for it. Last night it was in the hands of a baritone singer of world-wide reputation, and that fact, coupled with the presence of a soprano of the first rank, sufficed to draw a large audience.

M. Maurel's performance of Rigoletto was precisely what might have been expected of him. His voice, it must be said at the outset, no longer answers all his demands upon it; and there were passages in which the effort was more than noticeable. But no person who takes opera to be anything more than a mere singing match will judge M. Maurel's performance by its vocal merits alone. He is essentially a singing actor. In "Rigoletto" he infuses splendid virility into his acting, which runs a wide gamut of emotion. The transition from the jester of the first act to the bitter man, yet tender father, of the second, was splendidly marked. Even in the first act he artistically indicated the unreality of the humor of the jester. Later on he depicted with more than necessary elaboration the anguish of the father. His vocal delivery was full of significance, yet one could not easily forget that the voice was not so vibrant as it was in years gone by.

Mme. Melba was the Gilda. Her treatment of this part is already known to this public, but her work last night was a great improvement on that of last season. She made an effort to preserve the modest character of the girl, and this endeavor was naturally aided by the exquisitely fresh and youthful quality of her voice. As for her vocal work, it was simply perfection. Her "Caro Nome" was exquisite in its purity of tone and its phrasing.

Signor Russitano made his first appearance here as Il Duca. He is a small tenor whose physical appearance is not especially in his favor, but who will undoubtedly prove to be an acceptable interpreter of the smaller tenor rôles. His lower and middle registers are of only tolerable quality, but his upper notes are clear and pleasant. His voice is sufficiently powerful for such rôles as Il Duca, and he phrases with nice judgment.

Mme. Scalchi was the Maddalena and M. Castlemary was a competent Sparafucile. The other parts were in the hands of Signori Abramoff, De Vaschetti, Cernusca, and Rinaldini, and Mme. Van Cauteren. The chorus and orchestra were satisfactory. Signor Bevignani conducted. At the matinée today "Carmen" will be given.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY

The Public Rehearsal Preceding the Second Concert of the Season.

At the Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday afternoon, the second public rehearsal of the Symphony Society took place. The large auditorium was crowded, chiefly with ladies, who enjoyed the music in their own inimitable manner. The programme was one of no small interest. Of course, owing to the presence of M. Ysaye, the personal influence dominated, as it does altogether too frequently in musical performances. But music itself is far more important than musicians, however gifted as to temperament and however accomplished as to technics.

The memory of Anton Rubinstein was appropriately honored by the performance of his Ocean Symphony as the first number on the programme. Mr. Damrosch has lately made an arrangement from the love scene in Act II. of "Tristan und Isolde," and this also was played yesterday. The selection begins at the words of the duet, "O' sink' hernieder, Nacht der Liebe," and ends with Brangäne's song, "Einsam Wachend." Mr. Damrosch's labors consisted in an endeavor to distribute the vocal parts among the instruments best suited to their utterance. This means that a solo violin and the first oboe had a good deal to do, and that the first 'cello and first horn were not idle. The arrangement did not move its hearers. This music is too intimately connected with words and situation to count for much outside of the theatre. It was excellently played.

The other orchestral number was the Prelude to Humperdinck's "Hansel und Gretel," an operetta which has immense popularity in Germany. The music of the prelude is simple in its thematic material, but Wagnerlike in richness of orchestration and the general style of its treatment. It is full of gentle and kindly humor, and persuades one that this opera of an enchanted gingerbread palace must be a pleasant fairy tale for grown folk.

M. Ysaye, the soloist of the entertainment, played Max Bruch's second violin concerto with his customary warmth of style, superb bowing, and lovely tone. His vigorous and finely-accentuated rendering of the finale aroused general enthusiasm. His second number was a new set of variations by Joachim. They are scholarly and well made, but they are not fed with the juices of vitality. The audience liked the player's technical exhibition, and called him out again and again, in the hope that he would play "one of those simple things full of feeling." He did. He played Bach's A minor violin sonata, and he played as master music ought to be played—in a masterly manner.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ADMITS DR. SMITH

He Was Tammany's Aldermanic Candidate in the Eleventh District.

Stories are being told in the Eleventh Assembly District about the political intentions of Dr. S. Wesley Smith, who at present is the Tammany Alderman from that district. The stories are to the effect that he is now anxious to join the Republican Party.

Dr. Smith was elected by Tammany to the Board of Aldermen in 1892, and this year he sought and obtained the Tammany nomination for the same office, and was defeated by Ware, the Republican candidate.

Just before Col. George Bliss left for Europe he gave out a statement to the effect that Dr. Smith had called upon him to solicit the Republican support in his campaign for re-election. To the Tammany organization in the district Dr. Smith explained Col. Bliss's statement in a way that prevented the Tammany organization from working against him on election day. Dr. Smith also sent out pasters containing the names of all the Republican candidates for all offices except his own. He was easily defeated, however.

A member of the James G. Blaine Club, the biggest Republican social organization of the district, which has rooms at 24 West Twenty-eighth Street, said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"Dr. S. Wesley Smith's name was proposed for membership in our club at the meeting held a week ago Wednesday night by a member named Kelly, who is a gas man in one of the theatres. As soon as his name was mentioned a dozen men got upon the floor to protest. Martin Mauer, the Treasurer of the club, got up and asked if it was not a little too soon to take Tammany office holders into the club. Another member demanded to know whether or not the proposal was authorized by Dr. Smith, and Mr. Kelly replied that it was.

"The application was referred to the proper committee, and at this week's meeting of the club Dr. Smith and the other applicants were admitted. Under a suspension of the rules, James G. McMurray, who was once read out of the Republican Party, was admitted to membership in the club.

"Many Republicans in this district are getting very tired of this sort of work, and are beginning to talk about establishing a new organization. The fact is that a clique in control of the James G. Blaine Republican Club had planned it so that both Dr. Smith and James G. McMurray should be admitted, and, as a matter of fact, the other members had but little to do with it."

FAREWELL DINNER TO CONAN DOYLE

Honored by the Aldine Club on the Eve of His Departure for England.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle, who will sail to-day on the Cunarder Etruria, was the guest of honor at a farewell dinner at the Aldine Club last night.

Sir Henry Cunningham, David Christie Murray, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Thomas Nelson Page, and Edgar W. Nye were among those who were seated near Dr. Doyle. Other guests were F. Hopkinson Smith, Noah Brooks, William Cary, William H. Rideing, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Stanley Elliott, Capt. J. F. J. H. Doyle, Ripley Hitchcock, Frank R. Lawrence, and John Burroughs.

After the dinner there were toasts and speeches. Dr. Doyle, in response to a toast to the guest of the evening, said that on such occasions he always recalled with envy that oft-quoted remark of Daniel, who observed when he saw the lions approaching "There will be no after-dinner speaking for me."

"It is possible," Dr. Doyle said, "that you may wish to know my impressions of this visit to America."

These, the doctor said, he could not give—so many had been taken that none stood out distinct—all were blurred. Time, he said, would act as a reagent and bring out the tints in these mental views. In speaking of his travels, he said he had visited Chicago, and likened that city to a half-grown boy, who is continually outgrowing his clothes.

Edgar W. Nye, more familiarly known as "Bill Nye," who was called upon for some comments, observed that he had been leading a blameless life, and had been looking out for the affairs of an upright farm down in North Carolina. By upright he meant that the farm stood up edgewise.

Mr. Nye congratulated Dr. Doyle on renouncing medicine and joining the ranks of the literary workers.

Sir Henry Cunningham, the next speaker, was followed by Dr. Van Dyke. Letters of regret were read from W. D. Howells, Charles W. Warner, George W. Cable, and Bishop Potter.

PHILOLETHEAN DAY OBSERVANCE AT VASSAR

An Elaborate Programme in Honor of the Anniversary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 7

OUR TREATY WITH CHINA

Stipulations of the Agreement That is Made for Ten Years.

ABOUT THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES

Socialist Defeat in the Reichstag—Passports Required in Germany —Gourko to Be Replaced at Warsaw.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Ratifications of the new emigration convention between the United States and China were exchanged at the State Department to-day after office hours by Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu. Only the President's proclamation of the fact, which should be made to-morrow, remains to make it binding upon the citizens of both countries. The convention was negotiated March 17, and agreed to by the Senate Aug. 13, after considerable debate in executive session. The convention will remain in force ten years from to-day, and, unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party, it will continue for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocally for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other.

Article 1 stipulates that, except under conditions subsequently specified, the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2 excepts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States or property to the value of $1,000, or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the Collector of Customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be false.

Article 3 excepts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure, but not laborers, of coming to or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of this country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By Article 4 it is agreed that Chinese of the laboring or any other class, either permanently or temporarily in the United States, shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nations, except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce laws and regulations similar to our Chinese Registration act, providing for the registration of all American skilled and unskilled laborers residing in China, and binds this Government to report to the Government of China the full name, age, occupation, and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China.

ABOUT ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

An Independent American Delegate Will Be of the Committee.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—The Sultan yesterday dispatched an invitation to the President of the United States to participate, through a representative, in a mixed commission of the powers to visit Armenia and investigate conditions there.

President Cleveland declined the invitation, but intimated a willingness to permit an American representative to accompany the proposed commission in an independent capacity.

The Sultan, thereupon telegraphed to the President, inviting the appointment of such a representative, and to-day he learned that the United States would accept the modified invitation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Gresham declined to say anything about the dispatch from Constantinople, announcing that the United States would permit a representative to accompany the commission to Armenia, probably because the President will doubtless transmit a message to Congress in a few days, in response to Senator Hoar's resolution calling for all information received regarding the alleged cruelties to Armenians in Turkey, and requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any expostulations have been addressed to Turkey by this Government, and whether any proposals have been made to the United States to act in concert with other Christian powers in the matter. This resolution would naturally seal the lips of all State Department officials until the President transmitted his reply to the Senate.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A deputation from the Armenian Society called to-day at the Russian, French, German, Austrian, and Italian Embassies and presented a petition appealing to the powers to remember the pledges taken by them in the Berlin treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that Milo A. Jewett, United States Consul in Sivas, has been instructed from Washington to attend the Commission of Inquiry in Armenia, while maintaining a strictly independent attitude toward representatives of European powers.

ITALY'S SOCIALIST ELEMENT.

More Truculent than Ever in the Chamber and Troublesome.

ROME, Dec. 7.—Napoleone Colajanni, Socialist Deputy for Castro-Giovanni, questioned the Government to-day in the Chamber concerning the disappearance of important official documents which were needed to fix the blame in the Banca Romana scandal. Premier Crispi replied that he had no power to explain the matter.

Camillo Prampolini, Socialist for Guastalla, then made a violent attack upon the Ministers, whom he denounced as the protectors of rich criminals. The Socialists in the Chamber are more truculent than ever before, as they are smarting under the severity with which their former colleague, De Felice, was treated by the Government.

On Tuesday the Chamber will discuss the enforced dissolution of Socialist and Anarchist societies throughout the kingdom. A stormy session is expected.

PASSPORTS NEEDED IN GERMANY

Ambassador Runyon Warns Americans Who Resent the Exaction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Ambassador Runyon informs the Department of State, under date of Nov. 23, that all persons sojourning in Germany—not stopping at a hotel—are required to exhibit some certificate of nationality (in the case of an American a passport) as a condition of continuing their stay. It is explained at the department that this is not a new form of German retaliation, but it has long been the rule in Germany, as well as in France and other countries. Some Americans have shown a disposition to resent this requirement, which has led to the Ambassador calling attention to it.

ENTERTAINING THEIR VICTORS.

Foreigners in Pekin Are Not Apparently Apprehensive Now.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that the Chinese at Port Arthur are making presents to the Japanese who recently captured that place, and are giving dramatic performances for the entertainment of the victors.

The same dispatch says that more Chinese merchants engaged in the shipping trade are transferring their vessels to the protection of foreign flags.

A strong anti-foreign feeling exists in Pekin, but despite that fact the families of the British and Russian Ministers, who recently removed from the capital, are returning.

REICHSTAG SOCIALIST DEFEAT.

Even Fischer Beaten, and Repressive Measures Are Imminent.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In the Reichstag today the balloting for Secretaries resulted in the election of Herren Krapatcheke, Hollenfer, Merbach, Krebs, Braun, Pieschel, Cegielski, Reinhardt, and Schmidt. Herr Fischer, the nominee of the Social Democrats for one of the Secretaryships, was defeated by a large majority.

The Koelnische Zeitung says that, in consequence of yesterday's scene in the Reichstag, the Government will prepare and introduce immediately a bill empowering the Reichstag to suppress such demonstrations summarily and to discipline any member speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Anti-Socialist bill probably will go to the first reading on Dec. 14 if the budget debate be ended The Social Democrats have chosen Deputies Singer, Auer, and Fromme to speak for them against it.

The Social Democratic demonstration against the throne has caused much discussion. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says in an article apparently inspired:

"The incident brings us face to face with the fundamental necessity of combating the revolutionary propaganda, and to that extent undoubtedly is a gain."

Referring to Deputy Singer's protest, the writer says:

"This is open riot and revolution, over which Singer holds a protecting hand."

The Vorwaerts, the main Social Democratic organ, mentions the incident as prophetic of the coming debates. It ridicules the idea that persecution will check the spread and victory of Socialism.

General opinion is that the Socialists have given a handle to their opponents. Many persons who were skeptical now predict that the bill will be passed, excepting, perhaps, the paragraph dealing with incitement to violence and with attacks on religion, the family, and marriage.

CATHOLICITY OF THE CZAR.

Gourko Is to be Replaced at Warsaw by the Governor of Odessa.

WARSAW, Dec. 7.—It is stated here that M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, on behalf of Emperor Nicholas, telegraphed on Dec. 4 to Gen. Gourko, Military Governor of Warsaw, that he must not interfere with the Catholic clergy. Gen. Gourko, who tendered his resignation on the 1st inst., will be succeeded by Count Puschkin, now Governor of Odessa.

FORGERY OF AMERICAN BONDS.

Belfast Investors Have Suffered for Many Thousand Pounds.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The Freeman's Journal says that forged American bonds to the value of several thousand pounds are in the hands of Belfast investors. The bonds were bought in the usual way. It is reported that a broker has been sent to the United States to inquire into the matter.

THE INVASION OF MADAGASCAR.

Troops from Reunion Are to Occupy Tamatave and Majunga.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—M. Le Myre de Vilers, special French envoy to Madagascar, has telegraphed M. Hariotaux of the Foreign Office that the troops from Reunion Island have landed and, aided by the garrison of Diego Suarez, will occupy Tomatave and Majunga.

Death of the Earl of Orford.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Horatio William Walpole, fourth Earl of Oxford, died to-day. He was aged eighty-one years.

He was born April 18, 1813, and succeeded to his title in 1858. He represented East Norfolk in Parliament for two years. He leaves a daughter, Lady Dorothy Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Duke del Balzo, and a son, Robert Horace Walpole, who in 1888 was married with Miss Louise Melissa Corbin of this city, and who succeeds to the title of Earl of Orford.

Russian Imperial Amnesty.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily News correspondent in Odessa says that since the imperial amnesty was declared many persons have been released from the Odessa prisons. Among them are fourteen murderers and Capts. Pesce and Krium of the steamers Columbia and Vladimir. The Captains were sentenced recently to four months' imprisonment and church penance for the criminal carelessness which resulted in the collisions of their vessels in the Black Sea last July, and in great loss of life.

Plot to Kidnap a Royal Heir.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A morning paper will print to-morrow a story to the effect that soon after the birth of the Duke of York's son a plot to kidnap him was disclosed. A special detective, it will say, was appointed to protect the child, and he is still on duty.

Royal Civil List of Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—A long and bitter debate in the Chamber was ended to-day with the passage of the Royal Civil list. The Socialists surpassed themselves this afternoon in the denunciation of the capitalists and the nobility.

Death of a Young-Czech Leader.

PRAGUE, Dec. 7.—The author and Young-Czech leader Helicius and his wife were found dead this morning on the porch of their house, near Prague. They had been robbed and murdered. Helicius was seventy years old and his wife twenty-seven.

British Board of Trade Figures.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Board of Trade returns for November show that during the month the imports have increased £570,000, and the exports decreased £430,000, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year.

Italy Will Land Seamen at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Morning Post prints a dispatch from Shanghai saying that the Italian cruiser Umbria will land seamen at Tien-Tsin with a view to protecting the Italian Legation in Pekin.

Anarchists Who Were Thieves.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Eclair states that fifteen Anarchists, belonging to an organized band of thieves, have been arrested in Paris.

Her Husband's Ashes as Security.

Mrs. Fanny Geisicker, widow, some time ago borrowed from Mrs. Beisner $25. She gave as security a box containing the ashes of her deceased husband, whose body had been cremated.

Mrs. Geisicker a few days ago asked that the box be returned. Mrs. Beisner wanted the money she had advanced. The case was taken to a police court yesterday.

Police Justice Simms, sitting at Essex Market, told Mrs. Beisner that she had better give the ashes back and bring proceedings in a civil court against Mrs. Geisicker for the return of the money.

An Escaping Convict Shot.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 7.—Convict Frank Myers, who was serving a sentence of six years for burglary, after testifying in court to-day in prison garb, broke away from Deputy Sheriff Wilkerson as the jail door was being locked on him, and ran down the street. Wilkerson fired three bullets, the last mortally wounding the convict.

SMITH'S "PULL" DID NOT WORK

Gloistein Not an Eager Complainant, but Justice Simms Held Smith on the Charge of Stabbing.

Things are beginning to look serious for "Silver-Dollar" Smith. He was held under $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury by Police Justice Simms, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on the charge of stabbing his neighbor, Gloistein, a saloon keeper.

Smith was cast down by the action of the Police Justice in holding him. He was confident up to the last that his "pull" would get him out of this as it had out of many other scrapes. But he was mistaken. It was thought matters had been fixed with Gloistein.

The case of Gloistein against Smith was called by Justice Simms at 2:15 o'clock. At that time neither Smith nor Gloistein nor any of the counsel was in court.

It was said Smith was with his lawyer in an office down town, waiting there for news that Gloistein had failed to appear to complain. Justice Simms talked in a way to show that he was angry at the non-appearance of Smith. He threatened to forfeit the bail if Smith did not appear in court within half an hour.

There is no scarcity of friends and heelers of the defeated Alderman around the Essex Market Court, and when it was seen that the Judge was in earnest, one rushed off to bear the bad news to Smith.

In fifteen minutes, Smith, looking mad and anxious, hurried into the court with his lawyer.

By that time Gloistein and his lawyer had arrived.

"They are going too hard on the poor fellow," said Gloistein, casting timid glances on his burly assailant.

The once powerful "Silver Dollar" was treated like the commonest prisoner. He was made to give his name, age, address, and other particulars of himself. He meekly said he was not guilty of stabbing Gloistein.

Gloistein sighed and looked miserable.

Smith's lawyer appealed to the Judge.

"I have been informed," said he, "that Mr. Gloistein is willing to withdraw his charge. I ask your Honor, under those circumstances, to discharge my client."

"I have no jurisdiction to discharge where felony is charged," said Justice Simms. "I shall have to hold the prisoner in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury."

Gloistein rolled his eyes, and heaved another sigh.

Samuel Engle, an Essex Market provision dealer, went on Smith's bond.

Smith was asked by the Clerk of the court to affix his signature to his affidavit respecting his age, &c. Thoroughly cowed, he was about to do so, but was prevented by his lawyer. In the affidavit he had sworn his name was Smith, and that he was forty-three years old.

GARVEY, THE ASTOR TRAMP, IN COURT

Judge Fitzgerald Orders that He Must Be Tried for Burglary.

John Garvey, the man who slept in an Astor bed, and who is now under an indictment for burglary in consequence, was to have been placed on trial yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions.

Judge and jury and defendant were all ready to proceed, but at the last moment Assistant District Attorney Macdona, who is to conduct the prosecution, announced that he could not go on.

Thinking that there would be a long argument on the law point raised by Garvey's counsel, that the "Astor tramp" could not be tried again for the alleged offense, having once been found guilty of disorderly conduct, Mr. Macdona had sent away his witnesses.

Judge Fitzgerald put the trial over until Monday. To Mr. Macdona's surprise, he made short work of the objection of a "former conviction." William H. Slayton has been retained to defend the tramp.

"This is simply an issue of law," said Judge Fitzgerald. "The prisoner was sentenced on the charge of disorderly conduct, but the indictment is for burglary in the second degree. The records of his trial and conviction on the charge of disorderly conduct have been presented.

"This indictment charges that the prisoner broke into the residence of Mrs. Caroline Astor, with intent to commit the crime of larceny, when there were people in the house. This constitute burglary in the second degree. Here is the question: If the fact charged in the indictment could be tried under the former proceedings, and would tend to establish that disorderly conduct only had been committed, then the plea would be a good one. But it cannot.

"Breaking into a house is not disorderly conduct, and cannot be construed as such."

Isaac Taylor, a tea dealer at 38 Grove Street, Jersey City, a witness for the defense, who didn't want to come to this city again, was permitted to make an affidavit to the fact that Garvey had worked for him six months ago as a clerk. He proved a good clerk, but Mr. Taylor noticed that he acted queerly at times.

This testimony will be used to aid in proving that Garvey is not of sound mind.

CATHOLICS IN SECRET ORDERS

Possibility that the Ban May Be Removed from Certain Societies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—Rumors were flying thick and fast here all day to the effect that the ban had been raised by the Catholic Church upon all secret societies in Minnesota and the Dakotas. A representative of The New-York Times called upon the Archbishop this evening, and was accorded a brief interview. He said:

"The question of whether Catholics can belong to such so-called secret societies as the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias is now being considered by the authorities at Rome. It is expected that a decision will soon be given, but meanwhile Catholics would do well not to seek membership in those societies."

When the Masons were mentioned, the Archbishop referred the Times's representative to Father McNulty, his secretary. The latter said that the ban upon Masonry would not be removed. The religious services of that order were objectionable from a Catholic point of view, and the Catholic Church could not recognize, in any way, a society which bound the conscience of the individual.

It has been an open secret in Catholic societies for several days that Archbishop Ireland himself placed the matter before the authorities at Rome, and, so confident are leading Catholics that the action will be favorable, that several have already joined the Knights of Pythias. Among these are City Clerk Prendergast and Judge Kelly of the District Court.

REPUBLICANS' THEMES OF DISCUSSION

Speakership Contest and Platt's Desire to Humiliate Brookfield.

Republican partisans are discussing two things, the Speakership contest and the probable results of the attempt of Platt to get control of the local machine at the primaries to be held next Tuesday, in order that he may humiliate William Brookfield and the Committee of Thirty.

As to the Speakership contest, one of the best-known men in the Republican Party in this State said last night: "I think now that Fish is out of it, and that the contest lies between Malby and Ainsworth, with Ainsworth in the lead." This man, when he gives information, is not often wrong.

As to Platt's desire to control the local machine, sensible Republicans were quoting Elihu Root's words at the Union League Club banquet Thursday night: "We must not allow a party, or clique within a party, to influence our conduct of the affairs of State. This is a people's victory."

Politicians took this as an open warning to Mr. Platt.

Miss Fay's Piano Recital.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Dec. 7.—Miss Amy Fay of New-York gave a piano conversation in the parlors of St. Mary's School for Girls this evening. Among the selections rendered by Miss Fay were Beethoven's grand sonata in C major, Opus 53; Chopin's allegro vivace, Opus 51; a nocturne by Paderewski, a gnomenreigen by Liszt, and a fantaisie, Opus 17, by Schumann. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ross Parsons, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Cox, Mrs. Wetherill, the Hon. A. N. Weller, Miss Weller, George M. Coit, Miss Grace Underwood, Miss Bertha Palmer, and Dr. and Mrs. C. G. J. Finn.

TALKS ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Alfred R. Conkling Opens a Series of Public Meetings to Discuss Defects in the City Departments.

"The Organization of the New-York City Government" was the subject of an address delivered last night by Alfred R. Conkling, Assemblyman-elect from the Eighth District, before the members of Good Government Club B at their clubhouse, 70 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

The address was preliminary to a series of public meetings to be devoted to the study of the several departments of the City Government, and to be addressed by speakers throughly familiar with their management.

Mr. Conkling took up each of the municipal departments in turn, and suggested some remedies for defects.

"In former times," said Mr. Conkling, "the Mayor acted as a magistrate, and I believe in the continuance of this custom. A man unjustly arrested by a policeman could then get immediate justice by appealing to such a Mayor as Mr. Hewitt. With better men acting as Police Justices this plan may not prove necessary, but it is necessary to give the Mayor absolute power of removal. I believe in making the Mayor of New-York autocratic, as he is in Chicago, where such power has proved a great success. I think it wise also to have a more than two years' term for that official, as good business men will refuse to drop their private interests and devote themselves to the public welfare for such a short term."

Speaking of the method of tax paying in this city, Mr. Conkling said: "At the beginning of every year the city is bankrupt, and is compelled to borrow on revenue bonds. I think that by a gradual process all taxes should be arranged so as to be paid on the 1st of January.

"It is the duty of every citizen to go to the Board of Estimate and inform it where the city expenses may be lessened. The greatest amount of useless expenditure is among the Aldermen. They employ a dozen clerks at fancy salaries, whose duties could be performed by half that number. When I was a member of the board, in 1887, it was customary to order forty pairs of gloves and a proportional amount of flowers to be used by the twenty-four Aldermen at the funeral of a fellow-member."

Mr. Conkling then spoke of the proportional representative system, whereby the present Board of Aldermen, instead of containing thirty Tammany men, would be balanced by eleven Republicans. The speaker concluded his address by touching on the government of the police, which he thought should be a military organization under the management of one man.

THE ROUND TABLE RECEPTION

YOUNG KNIGHTS AND LADIES OPEN THEIR FAIR AT SHERRY'S.

Favorite Authors to be Present To-night—Great Variety of Articles for Sale—Dolls from Many Countries.

The Round Table and Authors' reception given under the auspices of the Young Knights and Ladies of the Round Table connected with Harper's Young People and representatives of St. Mary's Hospital was opened yesterday afternoon with great success.

Sherry's blue and pink ball rooms were both occupied, and the pretty reception room on the ground floor was used for refreshments.

There were the usual pretty fancy articles, bonbons, and flowers for the reception proper, which will take place to-night, when the authors will be present. This afternoon and Monday afternoon and evening the knights and ladies will sell their visitors all sorts of pretty things, and at reasonable prices.

Many of the articles of needle, metal, and wood work, &c., on sale were made by the members of the order, in competing for prizes that are offered annually.

The beneficiaries of the reception are to be St. Mary's Hospital for Children in this city, and the Round Table Industrial School Building at Goodwill Farm, Me.

The doll exhibit is a great feature of the affair. There are character dolls and dolls dressed in costumes of countries all over the world. Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, dressed one of the dolls, but last night its identity was lost. Some one had forgotten to mark her little majesty's gift, and which little maiden it was in the miniature company no one could tell.

"You will have to take guesses on it," said an interested visitor.

There were two other exceptionally interesting exhibits. There was the football with which the Pennsylvania team beat the Harvard men on Thanksgiving Day, and the other was a very, very tiny little cat, with its eyes barely open, who honored and adorned the Margaret Sangster Band of Mercy teble. "Waif" is the name of the little animal, which has reached the dignity of being a mascot. It was rescued by the band, and to-day it is to do the honors of the table.

There is a concert and entertainment hall on the upper floor, refreshments below, and books of the various authors and their photographs.

Mr. Munroe was to have presided at the reception proper, but he will sail to-day for his home in Florida, where he has reached, as he says, the very jumping-off place at the extreme end of the peninsula.

Among the young women and matrons in charge of the reception and fair are Mary Hoe Harper, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. John F. Scott, Mrs. Charles H. Hunt, Mrs. F. A. Sturgis, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. H. H. Harper, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham, Miss Henrietta Cram, Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, Mrs. Le Roy Satterlee, Helen H. Sohst, Mary Claudine Halladay, and Louise May Levy.

EUGENE KELLY MAY RECOVER

The Well-Known Banker Stricken Last Tuesday with Paralysis.

Eugene Kelly, Sr., head of the banking firm of Eugene Kelly & Co., who was stricken with paralysis Tuesday last, is lying dangerously ill at his home, 33 West Fifty-first Street. His recovery is considered doubtful, although last night he was reported improved somewhat from his former condition.

Mr. Kelly is over eighty years old, but has attended to the affairs of his firm in spite of his years. His last visit to his office was on Tuesday, the day on which he was stricken.

Three of Mr. Kelly's sons are with their father. The fourth, Edward, is in Mexico, but has been telegraphed for. Mrs. Kelly and the married daughter, Mrs. Beals, are also at the Kelly home.

Mr. Dorsey Wants the Mine.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—Suit has been brought in the District Court by ex-United States Senator Dorsey against the heirs of Senator Plumb of Kansas to have the title of the Chicago Mine, in Clear Creek County, placed in his name. Dorsey claims that he advanced the purchase money and supposed he was the owner until recently.

Application for a Pardon.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Application has been made to Gov. Flower for a pardon for Erie O. Van Brocklin, the Secretary of the Fire Board who stole $70,000 by putting dummies on the pay rool of the department. Van Brocklin is now serving a sentence of eight years and four months for the crime.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Thursday to 12 o'clock midnight Friday.)

10:35 A. M.—68 West Seventieth Street; Charles Genscher, flat; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—55 Columbia Street; Samuel Gelg, tenement; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—173 Forsyth Street; Morris Shapiro, tenement, damage slight.

10:05 P. M.—126 Cherry Street; Adolph Loesher; damage, $10.

11:20 P. M.—39 Eldridge Street; M. Levy; damage trifling.

11:39 P. M.—520 West Fifty-first Street; Richard Barrett; damage, $5.

1:45 P. M.—144 Beach Street; Charles Olstein; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia is at the Astor House.

—Ex-Judge Isaac H. Maynard of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Congressman Charles S. Randall of Massachusetts is at the Cambridge.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey House.

—The Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole of Rochester, England, is at the Everett House.

—Senator Thomas C. Power of Montana and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Lieutenant Governor-elect Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop C. C. Grafton of Wisconsin, Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey of New Jersey are at the Waldorf.

To Remain a Dynamite Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Naval Board on Construction has decided not to recommend the alteration of the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius into a torpedo cruiser.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's Ginger Tonic is your surest relief. Parker's Hair Balsam aids the hair growth.

"Chickasaw." E. & W. "Chickasaw."
A NEW COLLAR.

DIED.

DECKER.—At his late residence, 154 West 45th St., on Dec. 7, suddenly, of pneumonia, John J. Decker, in the 73d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DE LAMATER.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1894, Ruth O., widow of Cornelius H. De Lamater, in her 71st year.
Funeral 1:30 P. M. Sunday, Dec. 9, at her late residence, 424 West 20th St.

GRIFFEN.—On Fifth day, Twelfth month, 6th, 1894, Sarah A., wife of Charles Griffen.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her brother, Samuel T. Valentine, 154 Clinton St., Brooklyn, on Seventh day, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

HAINES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 5, at Montclair, N. J., of heart failure, Marian Stuart, infant daughter of Charles Owens and Helen Stuart Haines.
Burial at Savannah, Ga.

HAND.—At Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, on Friday, Dec. 7, Nathan H. Hand, aged 75 years.
Funeral services from the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, 3:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station 2:20 o'clock.
Cleveland papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—At Danbury, Conn., Dec. 7, George Raymond, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 346 Main St., on Monday, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 7, 1894, Bartlett Smith, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services Monday, Dec. 10, at 7:45 P. M. at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th Av., corner 129th St. Friends are invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of family.

BUILDING TRADES CLUB.—The members are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate Vice President, Andrew J. Campbell, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the church, on 21st St., near 6th Av.
JOHN J. TUCKER, President.
STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Brothers: You are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Hon. Andrew J. Campbell, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M., at the church, on 21st St., rear 6th Av.
JOHN L. HAMILTON, President.
STEPHEN M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Members are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, George A. Peters, M. D., at Madison Av. and 35th St. on Saturday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M.
EGBERT H. GRANDIN, President.
CHARLES H. AVERY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—Fellows are requested to attend the funeral services of our late associate, George A. Peters, M. D., at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday, Dec. 8, at 10 A. M.
RICHARD KALISH, M. D., Chairman.
D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M. D., President.

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CONFIDENT OF A CONTEST

Chairman Smith Says So After Reading America's Cup Challenge.

EACH SIDE TO MAKE CONCESSIONS

The Cup Committee Discusses Lord Dunraven's Challenge—A Letter Expected To-day—Defenders to be Built.

Lord Dunraven's challenge for a race for the America's Cup next year was read and discussed at a meeting of the Cup Committee held in the offices of ex-Commodore James D. Smith yesterday afternoon. The members present were Chairman James D. Smith, Secretary A. Cass Canfield, Archibald Rogers, Latham A. Fish, Gouverneur Kortright, and C. Oliver Iselin. The only absentee was J. Frederick Tams.

The committee met at noon promptly and remained in session until 1:20 o'clock. When they adjourned, Commodore Smith said the challenge had been fully discussed, and the outlook for a race was exceedingly bright. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"I don't think there will be any hitch in the negotiations. Each year there has been a few small obstacles to surmount, and each side has been forced to yield some minor concession to the other. The America's Cup Committee is made up of some of the best yachtsmen in the country, and they are racing yachtsmen, too, so that they thoroughly understand the situation. There is not a man on the committee who would do an unfair or unsportsmanlike act. Each one is anxious to uphold the yachting prestige of this country and wants the match to be made on the fairest possible terms. The English yachtsmen are just as sportsmanlike as the American. I sincerely hope there will be a race next season for the America's Cup and that ours will be the better boat. It is my personal opinion that there will be a race."

Lord Dunraven cabled to Mr. Smith that he had written him a letter, and that the letter was on the Campania. This letter is an explanatory one, and Lord Dunraven wants it published at the same time the challenge is made public. If this letter is delivered to-day the challenge and the letter will be published at once.

The challenge is known to be conditional, but, judging from the confidence the members of the Cup Committee have of there being a race next year, there seems to be very little chance of a hitch.

Another cablegram was received from Lord Dunraven yesterday, asking if the New-York Yacht Club would deem it discourteous if he gave the challenge and his letter to the English papers. Mr. Smith advised him to give them out.

The Cup Committee will meet again at Mr. Smith's office at noon on Monday, and the challenge will then be considered with the explanatory letter.

New-York Yacht Club members are so confident that there will be a race that they are discussing how the cup will be defended. The Herreshoffs will build a boat. That is certain, and it will be for a syndicate headed by C. Oliver Iselin and E. D. Morgan, as told exclusively in The New-York Times on Thursday. It is claimed that Mr. Iselin has already received plans from the Bristol shipbuilders, and that they have been examined by several yachtsmen at Mr. Iselin's home at New-Rochelle. Of course, the plans cannot be worked out in detail until the water-line length of the challenging boat is made known.

At present it does not seem likely that there will be a new Boston boat. Gen. Paine has the Jubilee, and she will probably be improved and put in thorough shape for the trial races. The Rogers syndicate has the Columbia, and, if she were deepened or had a board put in to give her a better grip on the wind, she would be a much better boat than she was last year, and the chances are that those who control the boat will try to improve her and have her ready for the trial races.

There will probably be a boat built by a Philadelphia syndicate, headed by the Drexels and other wealthy men. This boat is to be designed by Lewis Nixon. Yachtsmen are anxious to see what kind of a craft he will turn out, after his recent condemnation of the centreboard.

Comments of The London Field.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—To-morrow's Field will contain this statement as to the negotiations for the America's Cup race:

"Lord Dunraven mailed to the New-York Yacht Club on Dec. 1 a letter containing a request for a few trifling modifications of terms. The challenge was cabled in full on the 2d, and a formal challenge was mailed by the Royal Yacht Squadron on the 3d. In his letter of the 1st Lord Dunraven asks that generally the terms should be the same as in 1893, but he wishes eight months' notice, and that the races be held in September. He asked if the general terms of 1893, because if the New-York Yacht Club should desire to vary them the matter would have to go before the Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and it would take some time to get its members together. If the Cup Committee ratifies the challenge, the building of the new Valkyrie will be at once begun. The length on the water-line will be 80 feet, but nothing will be made known as to the form, which will be a secret between the owner, designer, and builders unless some enterprising interviewer gives us away to the Americans. Mr. Watson has remained at Adare the past week ready to consult with Lord Dunraven should any cable regarding the challenge be received."

RECOGNIZED NEW DEED OF GIFT

English Yachtsmen Did So in 1893 and Must Now.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Will you allow space in your yachting columns for a few words addressed especially to Gen. Charles J. Paine of Boston? The excuse for writing them is the fact that English yachtsmen are evidently still blind to the fact that they recognized two years ago, apparently without knowing it, the famous "new deed of gift" governing the America's Cup, and, moreover, will have to recognize that document again this year if their challenge is accepted by the New-York Yacht Club.

Several years ago, I think it was in 1889, an interview with Gen. Paine appeared in the columns of The New-York Times, in which Gen. Paine advanced the original and unique opinion that under the "mutual-agreement" clause of the new deed the club holding the cup had power to offer any terms whatever to a challenger, and that it was only in the event of being unable to agree upon terms that any attention need to be paid to the deed. In other words, Gen. Paine's interpretation of the "mutual-agreement" clause was that it gave the clubs the power to do anything they pleased, so long as they came to some final agreement. And I will here emphasize that this clause is a part of the deed itself.

When the challenge came, two years ago, the English yachtsmen wanted a clause added to the new deed providing that in case they won the cup they would be allowed to hold it, subject to the same conditions as those under which they challenged; provided, of course, that a challenge according to the terms laid down in the deed would be accepted. If a club should prefer them to the conditions proposed for the Valkyrie-Vigilant contests.

Now here was the rub, and judging from some recent interviews in the papers it is doubtful if the English yachtsmen understand yet that they challenged under and recognized fully the new deed. Mr. Kersey said several times two years ago that Englishmen were not accepting the new deed in any way except conditionally, the "condition" being that the Royal Yacht Squadron, if it should win the cup, could accept a challenge under the Valkyrie-Vigilant conditions.

English yachtsmaen are saying the same thing to-day. Mr. Kersey is quoted in this vein, and it does not yet seem to be understood that it was under the "mutual-agreement" clause of the new deed that the conditions of two years ago were made, and it is under that clause that conditions mutually satisfactory are being made now. In case satisfactory conditions cannot be made under this clause, which is part and parcel of the "obnoxious new deed," the match will have to be according to the terms for matches laid down in this deed or not at all.

There are two sides to the alleged authority of the New-York Yacht Club to interpret so liberally the mutual-agreement clause of the new deed, but it is unnecessary at this time to present the other side of the question. It is enough to say the New-York Yacht Club accepted Gen. Paine's theory, and now, in the same of his convictions, won't Gen. Paine influence the America's Cup Committee to make it perfectly clear that the only possible way any club can hold the America's Cup is by abiding by the full terms of the new deed, as at present interpreted by Gen. Paine?

GEORGE CARD PEASE.

New-York, Dec. 7, 1894.

RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN'S ELECTION

Two Tickets Led to a Good-Natured Contest by the Cyclers.

The Riverside Wheelmen held their annual election at the clubhouse, 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night. There were two tickets before the voters, the regular and the "independent." The regular ticket was: For President—J. F. Fitch; Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; Treasurer—William Walton; Secretary—Frank R. MacPherson; Captain—J. M. Gentle; First Lieutenant—Irvin A. Ball; Second Lieutenant—J. W. Judge; Board of Trustees, for one year—Thomas Ward and E. C. Potter.

The independent ticket was: For President—J. L. Miller; Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; Secretary—C. B. Robinson; Treasurer—William Walton; Captain—C. H. Weeks; First Lieutenant—Irvin A. Ball; Second Lieutenant—G. H. Creegan; Trustees, for two years—George Curtis Wright; for one year—George C. Pennell.

H. E. Voohris, William Walton, and Irvin A. Ball were on both tickets, Ball being put on the regular ticket just before the election. George C. Pennell was the regular nominee for Secretary, but he withdrew from this candidacy and proposed to run for one of the Trustees.

At the last minute he decided to withdraw entirely, and Frank R. MacPherson was put on the regular ticket for Secretary. The regular ticket was elected until it came to the Captaincy, which was a victory for the independents, their candidate, C. H. Weeks, receiving 31 votes to 25 for Gentle.

The officers elected to serve in 1895 were: President—J. F. Fitch; Vice President—H. E. Voorhis; Treasurer—W. Walton; Secretary—Frank R. MacPherson; Captain—C. H. Weeks; First Lieutenant—I. A. Ball; Second Lieutenant—J. W. Judge; Trustees—George Curtis Wright and A. E. Hilldick.

The election passed off without the slightest unpleasantness, and the members were equally happy when the results were announced whether the winner was a regular or an independent.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Meixell, the Pennsylvania miner, will compete in the coming six-day race in Philadelphia. Starbuck will be seen in the short-distance races for professionals.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen have postponed their annual dinner arranged for this evening. The new date will be announced in a few days.

—The Yorkville Wheelmen have scheduled a club run to Coney Island for to-morrow. The start will be made from 162 East Eighty-seventh Street.

—On New Year's day the Washington Wheelmen will have a hare-and-hounds chase a-wheel. The route will lay across country.

—A Christmas Eve stag has been planned by the Montauk Wheelmen. Santa Claus will be on hand to distribute presents.

COLUMBIA BOWLERS IN FORM.

They Snow Under the Castle Points on the Acme Hall Alleys.

Only two games were rolled last evneing in the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The "fives" representing the Castle Point Cyclers and the Columbia Wheelmen were the teams engaged, and they clashed on the Acme Hall alleys, at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn. The evening's play resulted satisfactorily to both sides, because each got a scalp.

The opening battle ended in a victory for the Pointers from Hoboken by the narrow margin of 7 pins. The play was interesting throughout, because both sides employed the potent and silent "rooting" qualities of rabbits' hind feet. The Columbia lads came with a rush at the finish, but they timed their effort too late.

In the second game the Columbias evened up honors by beating the visiting bowlers, 833 to 706. Every one of the Columbias. Ruprecht excepted, played in championship form. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	2	5	3	157
Schulz	1	3	6	122
Trautwein	1	6	3	158
Hagestedt	2	3	5	137
Slonek	1	5	4	145
Total	7	22	21	719

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	3	5	146
Bierling	2	5	3	159
Gaden	2	2	6	143
Ruprecht	2	2	7	116
Letzkus	1	5	4	148
Total	8	15	25	712

FRAMES.

Castle Point..57 121 195 269 341 405 494 559 647 719
Columbia.....55 138 200 263 317 383 448 525 624 712

Average—Castle Point, 142 4-5; Columbia, 142 2-5. Scorers—George J. Bieling and John C. Dehls. Umpire—Frederick Nordenholt.

SECOND GAME.

CASTLE POINT CYCLERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Curtis	3	2	5	131
Schulz	1	3	6	128
Trautwein	2	2	6	132
Hagestedt	3	4	3	164
Slonek	1	4	5	151
Total	10	15	25	706

COLUMBIA WHEELMEN.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Boe	2	6	2	179
Bierling	6	1	3	171
Gaden	1	8	1	171
Ruprecht	2	2	6	127
Letzkus	3	6	4	185
Total	13	23	13	833

FRAMES.

Castle Point..83 137 210 288 346 433 504 573 627 706
Columbia....81 173 253 324 397 484 569 644 753 833

Average—Castle Point, 141 1-5; Columbia, 166 3-5. Scorers—George J. Bieling and John C. Dehls. Umpire—Frederick Nordenholt.

FOURNIL WELL IN THE LEAD.

Gallagher Had a Run of Hard Luck at Cushion Carroms.

"Tom" Gallagher had a night off at billiards last evening. It was the fifth night of the match at the cushion carrom game, and the representative of Chicago scored but 93 points, while Edward Fournil of Paris made 150 and got a lead of 61 points, which Gallagher must overcome this evening if he would win the game.

Fournil was in good form during most of the game, and the balls ran well for him as a rule, while Gallagher had the hardest kind of luck, which began in the first inning with a miscue, owing to the fact that he had forgotten to chalk the tip of his cue. Fournil left the balls badly for Gallagher, and even when he had the balls placed he missed a score of shots by the very narrowest of margins. Even changing cues two or three times seemed to help him none, and his friends were disappointed at his showing. Many of them thought he had "lost his nerve" because of his little "break" with Fournil over a piece of blue chalk on Thursday evening.

Fournil reached double figures for the first time in the fifth inning, when, by careful rail play and nursing, he managed to roll 22 points together, missing on a draw to secure position. In the fourteenth inning he again got double figures, running 17 points. This brought his score to 73, Gallagher's being but 22 at the time. There was a series of small breaks to the twentieth inning, when Fournil made a force-English draw at the lower rail that was a regular gallery shot, after which he missed, with but 7 shots for the inning.

In the twenty-third and twenty-fourth innings he scored 10 each, the ninth shot in the latter being a brilliant massé. Both the cue ball and the red ball were jammed together in the upper right-hand corner, the object ball being on the left-hand rail, directly across the table. A massé drove the cue ball across the table, where it struck the white, caught the cushion, and went back to the red in a graceful curve. It was by all odds the star shot of the match.

Fournil did not reach double figures again until the last inning, when he ran 21 and left the balls in the lower left-hand corner, where he will resume play to-night.

Gallagher got double figures only in the twenty-eighth and thirty-fifth innings, in the first of which he scored 14 and in the latter 17. He missed each time on what seemed easy round-the-table shots, the cue ball rolling off each time in its dying run in a corner.

The score by innings is as follows:

Fournil—1, 4, 1, 1, 9, 22, 1, 2, 7, 0, 4, 1, 3, 1, 17, 0, 0, 4, 1, 0, 7, 0, 2, 10, 10, 3, 2, 2, 3, 0, 6, 0, 6, 0, 0, 0, 21—total, 150. Grand total, 800.

Average, 4 1-6.

Highest runs—22, 21, 17, 10, 10.

Gallagher—0, 0, 5, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 5, 0, 0, 4, 1, 2, 0, 4, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 9, 8, 0, 0, 0, 2, 14, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 0, 17—total, 93. Grand total, 736.

Average, 2 23-35.

Highest runs—17, 14.

The game will be brought to a close this evening. Fournil will play first, from his uncompleted run of 21, and must first score 200 to win the match. Gallagher has 264 points to go in order to win.

SCHAEFER'S BETTER BILLIARDS.

Reduced Ives's Lead by 344 Points in Their Tournament.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—For the first time during the billiard tournament, Jacob Schaefer was to-night ahead on a night's play. He struggled nobly to overcome part of the tremendous lead of 969 which Ives had laid up against him, and succeeded in reducing Frank's lead 344 points. Both men played fine billiards, and made big averages.

Schaefer played the new in-and-out-of-anchor shot, in which the player is allowed to make 9 before driving them out of anchor, for all it was worth. The majority of his big runs was made in this way.

At the conclusion of the night's play the score stood: Ives, 3,000; Schaefer, 2,375. Schaefer is now 625 behind. Schaefer's average was 62 14-15, within 1-15 of the best New-York average.

One thousand persons witnessed the game. Ives had the shot, and added 20 to the 82 points made by him at the conclusion of last night's game, missing a one-cushion shot from one long cushion to the other.

Misses were frequent and runs small, until finally Ives took advantage of a good position and ran 32, then grew careless and fell down.

For the first time, they were left in fine shape for the Wizard, who was not slow to seize the advantage, making his string larger by 134 buttons, then quitting on an easy one. Ives bestirred himself and got the highest run yet made during the evening—164. Schaefer went 53 better, beating his highest run in the tournament. He left them together for the Michigan wonder, who picked out 62.

Next time the Wizard ran 15 and went down on a plain one. The young Napoleon picked up 30 from an easy leave, and missed where he should have counted without difficulty.

After tapping out 40, Schaefer went to his chair on a simple draw, and, though Ives had them in good fix, he made but 8. Thirty-four more for the black, and the young Napoleon made 37. Schaefer ran 91, and missed a long follow. Then both men grew tired, the next three counts being 2, 0, and 3. Continuing, Schaefer picked up 33 and left them set up for Frank, who clicked off 58.

One hundred and ninety-four was what the marker called out when the Wizard missed a one-cushion shot. This made his average up to date 64 1-3, but it was reduced by his next trial. He followed Ives's example and made a goose-egg. Ives picked up 34, having only 21 to go. Shaefer made good use of his opportunity, accumulating 99 and missing an easy bank. Ives then ran out. The score:

Ives—20, 4, 11, 132, 164, 62, 30, 8, 37, 2, 3, 58, 0, 19, 34, 16—600. Average, 37½; high runs, 164 and 132; grand average, 41 7-73.

Schaefer—0, 11, 3, 134, 217, 15, 40, 34, 91, 0, 33, 194, 0, 73, 99—944. Average, 62 14-15; high runs, 217, 134, 194; grand average, 32 39-73.

THEIR HONOR CONCERNED.

Pennsylvania's Committee on Charges of Professionalism.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 7.—The Yale Athletic Association to-night received a proposition from the Faculty Conference Committee of the University of Pennsylvania which has caused a flutter of excitement on the Yale campus. It is signed by George W. Pepper, Secretary of the committee, and calls attention to the charges of professionalism which have been so frequent in the newspapers recently relative to the members of the University of Pennsylvania football eleven, and who are arbitrarily termed "professionals."

Mr. Pepper states that there is naturally no doubt as to whether the newspaper articles are from irresponsible parties, or whether they have been printed at the instigation of the Yale association. He says that the honor of the Faculty Conference Committee is concerned in the charges brought, as the connection between them and the Pennsylvania, athletic team. He invites whether the Yale association, or any person whom Yale chooses to give the proper credentials, to inspect the books of the University of Pennsylvania Faculty, and to see if the charges of professionalism are substantiated therefrom.

He offers to give any Yale committee all the assistance possible in ferreting out ineligible students. One significant paragraph of the communication follows:

"The status of college athletics before the public has been jeopardized during the season that has just closed as the result of occurrences upon the football field which all lovers of true college sport must deeply regret, and it would seem to be most ill advised, under these circumstances, to sanction by acquiescence the making of public charges which directly impeach the good faith of college men, or, if the charges are to be preferred, to select the columns of newspapers as the place to exhibit them. It is, therefore, the hope of the committee that you will take immediate and definite action upon this communication."

The managers of the Yale Athletic Association think that the Pennsylvania Faculty have been hasty, as no formal charges have been brought. They state, however, that they will answer the communication as soon as it is possible for them to confer.

"Pennsy's" Athletes May Go to England.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—In connection with the probability of a crew from the University of Pennsylvania participating in the Henley Regatta on the Thames, in England, next June, it was announced to-day that the athletic team of "Old Penn" would also probably be sent to England to compete with Oxford, should the red and blue win the intercollegiate championship in May at Mott Haven. The alumni and undergraduates of Pennsylvania believe that their athletic team could make a better showing against Oxford than Yale. Pennsylvania's chances for winning the intercollegiate championship are said to be bright.

Interscholastic Athletic League.

The dual athletic league talked of by the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League and the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association was practically agreed upon yesterday. Both organizations held meetings and appointed committees to confer and make final arrangements. These committees will meet at the Berkeley School in this city next Tuesday afternoon. At the meeting of the Brooklyn organization the football championship was awarded to St. Paul's School of Garden City, because Weymouth, who played on the Brooklyn High School team, which won the championship, was not a member of the school when the deciding contest took place.

New-Jersey Horse Breeders' Election.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The New-Jersey Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, in session here, to-day elected the following officers: President—J. W. Johnson, Plainfield; Vice Presidents—R. B. Konover, Trenton; Edward Whitehead, South River; Secretary—John C. Muirhead, Trenton; Treasurer—H. F. Smith, Trenton.

Football Players in a Bad Spill.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Scranton football team was defeated this afternoon by a team from the University of Pennsylvania, made up of members of the regular 'Varsity eleven and substitutes by a score of 24 to 0.

The visitors met with a mishap while being driven to their hotel on the way from the railroad station. Their bus struck a street-car rail and was overturned, and several of the men sustained painful cuts and bruises, but no serious hurt.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Union Boat Club was held Thursday evening at the Grand Union Hotel. The officers elected were: President—Frank Burke; Vice President—D. E. Dealy; Treasurer—Thomas F. Heffernan; Secretary—Joseph Carey; Captain—P. M. Cassidy; Board of Trustees—J. F. Cavanagh, Floyd Grant, James Morris, Dr. A. Bartels, George Sheffler, John Pettit, James McCartney, T. J. Lee, M. H. O'Bierne, and James Godsell. There were two tickets in the field. J. J. Harrington and T. J. Quinn, who were candidates, respectively, for President and Secretary, on the regular ticket, were defeated. The club's annual ball will take place at the Lenox Lyceum Tuesday, Jan. 22.

—The Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club has appointed the following Nominating Committee to select candidates for the annual election to be held next month: Dr. G. M. Hammond, Chairman; Walter S. Wilson, A. T. Timpson, Charles H. Wilcox, and W. D. Parsons. The nominations must be posted in the clubhouse on the night of Dec. 24.

—The Westchester Walking Club will take the 10:15 A. M. Harlem Railroad train to-morrow from the Grand Central Station for Tuckahoe, and walk to Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Dobbs Ferry, and thence to Hastings, Glenwood, and Yonkers, returning home by train.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 8.

Athletics.—Seventh Regiment games, at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, 8 P. M.

Brighton Athletic Club boxing finals, Atlantic Avenue and Vermont Street, Brooklyn.

Billiards.—Fournil vs. Gallagher, at Maurice Daly's, 8 P. M.

Shooting.—Tournament of Flushing Gun Club, at Flushing Driving Park.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Union County Roadsters' annual election at Rahway.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycle Club vs. Montauks, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Columbias vs. Bushwick Wheelmen, Hamburg and Greene Avenues, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Bowling.—Union County Roadsters vs. Manhattans, at Uuncle Sam's alleys, on the Bowery; Castle Points vs. Liberty, at Washington and Tenth Streets, Hoboken.

Brooklyn Canoe Club election.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bowling.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Tourists, at Paterson, N. J.; Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Castle Points, at Tenth and Washington Streets, Hoboken; Liberty Wheelmen vs. Atalantas, at Newark.

Benefit performance for Coney Island Cycle Path, at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13.

Bowling.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway; Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at 1,409 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Passaic Boat Club of Newark annual election.

Minstrel show of New-York Athletic Club, at Metropolitan Opera House.

Opening Philadelphia bicycle tournament.

DUCEY MAY TALK AGAIN TO-DAY

Silence Yesterday on Both Sides of the Controversy—Mgr. Satolli Coming This Afternoon.

The Rev. Father Ducey denied himself yesterday to all callers. He left word with his housekeeper that he had nothing to say about the controversy between himself and Archbishop Corrigan as to his attendance at the sessions of the Lexow committee. He may have something to say to-day.

The same reticence was maintained at the house of Archbishop Corrigan. It was reported that a meeting of the Archdiocesan Council was to be held at the palace yesterday, but this turned out to be incorrect. The meeting of the Archdiocesan Council was held last Wednesday at the Archbishop's house, but it was impossible to find out whether Father Ducey's case was discussed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Vicar's General was held yesterday in the Archbishop's house. Vicar Generals Mooney and Farley were in attendance with Archbishop Corrigan. Mgr. Farley was seen at his house after the meeting. He refused to say whether the case of Father Ducey came before the meeting.

The Rev. Father Newey again said that as far as he knew there was no reason to prevent Father Ducey making public the letter marked "private," which Archbishop Corrigan sent him, if he desired to do so.

Father Ducey, in his statement of Thursday, said that "Inspector Williams and Capt. Westervelt might give some ecclesiastical information" concerning the character of the house of Rose Bell and her successor, Evelyn Bell, in West Thirty-sixth Street.

Inspector Williams said when asked about this statement that he had enough to do without hunting for information about ecclesiastics. He declared he knew nothing about the matter, and could give no information to the Lexow committee on what Father Ducey mentioned. Capt. Westervelt said he had no knowledge of what Father Ducey meant.

Mgr. Satolli will arrive to-day from Washington. He will be accompanied by his Secretary, the Rev. Hector Papi, and on his arrival, about 3 P. M., he will proceed at once to St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West Sixteenth Street.

The celebration of the feast of St. Francis Xavier will be begun to-morrow with a pontifical high mass by Mgr. Satolli at 10:45 A. M. Archbishop Corrigan will also be present in the sanctuary in cappa magna on a throne at the gospel side of the sanctuary. The Rev. Joseph F. Mooney will preach the sermon.

MR. ANDREWS COURTS INVESTIGATION

Has No Knowledge of Charges by a Loyal Legion Member—Not to Resign.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews yesterday said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he has not now and never has had any idea or intention of resigning his Commissionership.

When asked about the published statement that a member, or members, of the Loyal Legion, of which Commissioner Andrews is a member, will shortly prefer charges against him, for the purpose of having him expelled from the order, he said:

"I have no knowledge that any member of the Loyal Legion has made or contemplates preferring charges against me before the order.

"I spoke to Gen. Horace Porter, our commander, some time ago about charges that The Tribune published against me, in which it was alleged that I had defrauded an old soldier of his pension money, and said that I would like to have the order investigate the matter. I spoke to him again to the same effect after charges had been made against me before the Lexow committee, and on the night of Dec. 5, at the meeting of the order, I asked in open meeting that a committee of members of the Loyal Legion be appointed to investigate all of the various charges that have been made against me, for the good of the order, and for my own sake.

"The matter was referred to the officers of the order and no committee was at that time appointed. The next meeting of the order will be held in February, but whether a report will be presented at that meeting or not I do not know.

"I took the initiative in asking that the charges against me be investigated, and sincerely hope that the order will go into them fully for its own good and protection, aside from any personal feeling that I may have in the matter."

Commissioner Andrews had a long conference with Mayor Gilroy at the office of the latter yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner looked uncomfortable during and after the conference.

He was seen as he was leaving the office, and asked if he would say anything about his talk with the Mayor.

"Oh, no; there is no news," replied Mr. Andrews.

Mayor Gilroy said when asked about his talk with the Commissioner:

"I have nothing to say about it at this time."

DINNER TO ROBERT GORDON

The Guest of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Robert Gordon of London was the guest at dinner last night of his old associates, the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at the Union League Club.

Mr. Gordon, who was formerly a member of the firm of Maitland, Phelps & Co. of New-York, was one of the founders of the museum in 1870, and remained a Trustee and its Treasurer until his removal to London, eight years ago.

He is now of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, and will return to England on Dec. 12.

Among those who tendered him the dinner and were present were William Loring Andrews, Samuel P. Avery, John Bigelow, Joseph H. Choate, L. P. Di Cesnola, James A. Garland, Daniel Huntington, Richard M. Hunt, Hiram Hitchcock, John S. Kennedy, Henry G. Marquand, J. Pierpont Morgan, F. W. Rhinelander, Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Salem H. Wales, J. Q. A. Ward, T. W. Wood, William C. Prime, Richard Butler, James Crosby Brown, Morris K. Jesup, Henry E. Howland, Jacob Wendell, James W. Pinchot, Allan Marquand, and S. P. Avery, Jr.

Speeches were made by Mr. Choate, Gen. Di Cesnola, Jacob Wendell, and Charles Stewart Smith.

DOTS SHOWED WHERE SALOONS WERE

The Rev. Dr. Abbott's Map of Drinking Places Near the Bridge.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting last night, showed a map, dotted with black marks. These marks, thirty-six in number, showed the locations of thirty-six saloons within a radius of two blocks from the Brooklyn Bridge entrance.

He said that the hearing in the protest against the issuance of a license for a liquor saloon to Michael Murphy, at 20 High Street, on the new plaza, would take place Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock in the City Hall.

Dr. Abbott said Murphy proposed to make the saloon a fine one, and had said he would expend $11,000 on the fixtures.

The application for a saloon license at 171 Washington Street, owing to the protest made by Dr. Abbott and others, has been withdrawn, but Dr. Abbott is suspicious, and said a sharp watch would be kept on all the advertisements in the future, so that if another application was made those opposed to it would know of it.

Arrested on a Judgment.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 7.—William H. Fry, Superintendent of the car department of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was arrested to-day on a claim for $3,500 brought by Miss Belle Rogers of Chicago.

About six months ago Miss Rogers brought suit for breach of promise, and the action was tried in the Superior Court. She claimed $10,000, but the jury awarded her $3,500.

The matter has not been settled, hence the present action. Gen. E. S. Greely of New-York furnished a bond of $4,000, and Mr. Fry was released. The matter was kept quiet until to-day.

Miss Clark Continues to Improve.

Miss Annie Clark, who was so injured by a Sixth Avenue elevated train at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue Tuesday night that both her legs had to be amputated, was reported last night by the doctors at Roosevelt Hospital to be much improved. They think her chances for recovery are good.

MAY NOT COVER BEQUESTS

Executors Are Puzzled Over the Estate of Henry M. Bradhurst

GREAT PART OF THE PROPERTY GONE

The Testator Was a Quarter Century Ago Promiuent in New-York Social Life—Provisions of His Will.

Henry Maunsell Bradhurst's relatives and friends are puzzled over the disappearance of a large fortune which Mr. Bradhurst was supposed to be possessed of.

Mr. Bradhurst was one of the leading figures in the social life of New-York a quarter of a century ago. He was a member of all the principal clubs, entertained liberally, and was supposed to be a millionaire.

His health failing, he went abroad and settled with his family on a handsome property known as Faulkbourne Hall, at Witham, in Essex, England. Here he lived the life of a wealthy English gentleman. Mrs. Bradhurst died some years ago, and was buried at Belgate, Surrey.

Mr. Bradhurst was taken ill last September, and in October he died at his home.

He left a will executed in England on Sept. 30, 1885. As he owned some real estate in this city, the document was sent over here, and yesterday it was filed for probate. Then it developed that his property had almost disappeared, and the executors are of the opinion that there will hardly be enough to pay the direct bequests.

Hugh N. Camp of Morris Heights, who is engaged in the cement business at 56 Liberty Street, and Edward R. Biddle, a dry goods merchant of 73 Leonard Street, two old-time friends of Mr. Bradhurst, are named as executors. Mr. Camp, in speaking about the matter yesterday, said:

"We have been unable to find a tenth of the great property which we supposed Mr. Bradhurst owned. I can't say what has become of it at this time."

"Will there be sufficient to pay the direct legacies?"

"We will see in due time," Mr. Camp answered, and then he added: "People sometimes will away more property than they own."

The portion of the property which has been found consists principally of United States bonds and English consols. There is some real estate, though not much.

Each executor, under the terms of the will, is to receive $2,000, and $100 is left to Henry Reimus, the testator's valet. Relatives and friends receive minor bequests. To his son, August Maunsell Bradhurst, he leaves $40,000, and all his household goods and personal effects in England. His adopted daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Mounsey, widow of Augustus Henry Mounsey, is to receive $72,680 as an offset to £16,000 which he had given to his other adopted daughter, Henrietta Clarissa Talbot, the wife of Gerald F. Talbot.

The residue of the estate, which was supposed to be worth about a million dollars, is left to the son and the two adopted daughters in equal parts.

WANT THE EXECUTOR REMOVED

The Charges That Have Been Brought Against J. Lee Humfreville.

Gen. Thomas F. Ewing appeared in court yesterday against J. Lee Humfreville, Vice President of the Ohio Southern Railway Company, and one of the executors of the will of Mary J. Havemeyer.

Gen. Ewing is counsel for the heirs under Mrs. Havemeyer's will, and he appeared before Surrogate Arnold to argue a motion for the removal of Mr. Humfreville as executor. Mrs. Havemeyer died some years ago, leaving property estimated to be worth several hundred thousand dollars.

In support of the motion for the removal of Mr. Humfreville, affidavits were presented made by Mrs. Jennie Blanche Havemeyer Campbell, the wife of Adair Campbell, a daughter of the testatrix, who now resides in Scotland; by Henry Havemeyer, a son; by T. Brownell Burnham, the general guardian of the children. William F. Havemeyer and Edythe Havemeyer, and by Edward Kent, a co-executor, and others.

They all declared that Mr. Humfreville had mismanaged the estate; had refused to give any information concerning it; had assumed control of it himself, greatly to the detriment of the children and their interests, and it was declared that his removal would be beneficial to the interests of all.

Henry Havemeyer swore that Mr. Humfreville is "unreasonable, vindicative, tyrannical, and has a violent temper," and insists upon the management of the estate in his own way.

Mr. Burnham declared that he has never been able to confer with Mr. Humfreville about the estate and the interests of his wards, because of a disagreement that he had with the executor, when Mr. Humfreville told him he would kill him if he ever came into his presence again.

Gen. Ewing declared that so far as accounts were concerned Mr. Humfreville was "an imbecile," and that he had made the most hopeless and desperate attempt that an executor had ever made to keep accounts. They were all kept in what he called a little blue book, and when questioned closely as to figures, he would always say that he could not find the blue book.

William M. Ivins appears for Mr. Humfreville, who denies absolutely the charges that are made against him. It is not charged that the executor has misappropriated any of the funds.

THE LAWYER HAD A WIFE.

Otherwise He Said He Might Consider Miss McCormick's Interrogation.

Miss Annie McCormick, a prim spinster of sixty, made it clear yesterday that she is not to be awed by courts or lawyers.

Miss McCormick was called as a witness before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by James Arthur to secure his rights as a husband in property left by his wife to Sarah Dalton, a daughter by a former marriage.

Miss McCormick was a friend of the late Mrs. Arthur, and nursed her during her last illness. She testified positively that the testatrix was not of sound mind when she signed the will. When the cross-examination was begun by E. M. Johnson, the lawyer for the daughter, he began very politely:

"Now, Miss McCormick, are you not an unmarried lady?"

"Di am not," was the brisk reply. "Are ye lookin' for a wife?"

Mr. Johnson was flustered for a moment, but he was equal to the occasion, and most gallantly answered:

"I have a wife already, all that the law allows, else I might consider the matter."

"Maybe it's well you have one," Miss McCormick put in, and then the case was resumed, while everybody in the court smiled. The hearing will be continued to-day.

FAINTED IN THE COURTROOM.

Mrs. Thompson Was Being Examined in the Suit of Her Father.

Mrs. Margaret Thompson fainted in the witness chair yesterday in Judge Dugro's courtroom. Mrs. Thompson was under cross-examination at the time and would have fallen to the floor but for the assistance of the Judge and the court officers.

Restoratives were applied, and, after a short delay, she was able to resume her testimony.

Mrs. Thompson's father, William P. Smith, is suing her, as told in The New-York Times Thursday, to set aside the transfer of the property at 115 East Thirty-fifth Street, which she made over to her in 1891. Smith was A. T. Stewart's valet up to the time of the millionaire's death.

The case was closed. Judge Dugro will decide in a few days whether or not Smith shall get the house.

MORRISON ARGUES HIS CLAIM.

What He Alleges in Behalf of the St. Louis Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Lewis J. Morrison, attorney for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home of St. Louis, yesterday argued his motion before Surrogate Arnold to compel the Gould heirs and executors to file an inventory of the assets of the Gould estate.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Home owns $10,000 of Kansas Pacific bonds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Capt. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Buffalo, N. Y., on public business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages.

—Lieut. George H. Patten, Twenty-second Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Davids Island, New-York, and will join his regiment.

—Leave of absence: Lieut. George H. Patten, Twenty-second Infantry, three months.

Navy.

—Medals of honor have been awarded to Evan M. Woodard, Lieutenant Second Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, in capturing the flag of the Thirteenth Georgia, and to John W. Mostoller, private, Company B, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery at Lynchburg, Va., June 18, 1864, in that, the officers of his command being absent or disabled, he voluntarily led a charge against a Confederate battery.

—Chief Engineer W. A. Windsor, Passed Assistant Engineer W. W. White, Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willets, Assistant Engineer J. S. McKean, Surgeon D. Dickinson, Passed Assistant Surgeon M. F. Gates, Boatswain John Sutton, Acting Gunner James Shannon, and Carpenter Henry Rigby have been ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieuts. J. H. Oliver, J. R. Prindle, V. L. Chase, George Mallison, J. A. Bell, R. H. Galt, and G. H. Peters, and Naval Cadets L. S. Adams, R. W. McNeely, F. L. Sandow, and M. J. Shaw have been ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse has been ordered to the Minnesota, and Paymaster J. T. Loomis has been detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Lieut. Commander E. H. Gheen and Lieut. J. B. Murdoch have been detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Commander G. H. Wadleigh has been detached from the Richmond and ordered to command the Minneapolis.

—Ensign C. J. Plunkett has been detached from the Coast Survey and ordered to the naval proving ground.

—Naval Cadet A. P. Baker has been detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Naval Cadet J. M. Reeves has been detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to the San Francisco.

—Ensign R. B. Tisdale has been detached from the naval proving ground and ordered to the Essex.

—Naval Cadet Frank Lyon has been detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Minneapolis.

—Ensign H. G. Gates has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Coast Survey.

—Ensign M. M. Taylor has been detached from the Essex and ordered to the Thetis.

—Commander A. S. Crowninshield has been ordered to command the Richmond.

—Ensign W. D. McDougal has been ordered to the Vesuvius.

—Ensign L. A. Keyser has been ordered to the Michigan.

—Ensign F. Boughton has been ordered to the Thetis.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			A. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...2:26	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	3:36	3:56	10:01	10:01
Governors Island	3:57	4:16	10:39	10:40
Hell Gate	5:50	6:09	12:07	12:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	10:00 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Persia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

Finance, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:50 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

Trave, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	8:00 A. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	5:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 8.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Campania, Liverpool, Dec. 1; Marengo, Antwerp, Nov. 25; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; New-York, Southampton, Dec. 1; Prins Willem III., Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Trinidad, Bermuda, Dec. 6; Venezuela, La Guayra, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, Dec. 9.—Anchoria, Glasgow, Nov. 30; Fulda, Genoa, Nov. 29; La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 1.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.—Alecto, London, Nov. 23; Croft, Dundee, Nov. 25; England, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Llebnitz, St. Lucia, Dec. 2; Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 20; Turquoise, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11.—Allanca, Colon, Dec. 4; Adirondack, Kingston, Dec. 6; Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 28; Mohawk, London, Nov. 29; Waesland, Antwerp, Dec. 1.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Dec. 7.

SS Adriatic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 28, via Queenstown 29, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. South of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Coombs, Rio Janeiro Nov. 10 and St. Lucia 27, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.

SS Circassian Prince, (Br.,) Simpson, Shields Nov. 15, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 6, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Nov. 19 and Swansea 22, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Newport, Connor, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Lafayette, Walker, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Chateau Lafitte, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Banan, (Norw.,) Hansen, Cienfuegos Dec. 1, in ballast to Waydell & Co.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Newport News and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Owen, Kingston, &c., Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 P. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Walker.

Bark Hancock, Heath, South Amboy—to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

Bark Albert Shultz, Decker, Trinidad 20 ds, with asphalt to Middleton & Co.—vessel to L. W. & F. Armstrong.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—S., light breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Bea Bellido, for Matanzas, &c.; Lydian Monarch, for London; Kron Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Naples, &c.; Grecian Prince, for Para, &c.; Chattahoochee, for Savannah; El Monte, for New-Orleans; State of Texas, for Brunswick and Fernandina; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Bark Prince George, for Norfolk.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on Dec. 1, 1894, a gas-lighted buoy, painted black, and showing a fixed white light, was moored to the eastward of the wreck of the schooner Gracie H. Benson, recently sunk in the Main Ship Channel, entrance to Boston Harbor, about one-half mile southwesterly of Boston Lighthouse.

Boston Lighthouse, N.E., ¾ E.
Point Allerton Beacon, S.E., easterly.
Narrows Lighthouse, W.N.W., ¼ W.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Second Lighthouse District, 1894, page 35.

Bearings are magnetic.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1894.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 31, 1894, a light of the first order, flashing white and red, the interval between flashes five seconds, every third flash red, will be exhibited from the structure recently completed on the south side of the mouth of the Umpqua River, Oregon.

The light will illuminate 180° of the horizon, and will be visible from all points along the coast within its geographical range.

The focal plane is 165 feet above mean high water, and the light may be seen in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea, 19 miles.

The light will be shown from a black lantern surmounting a white conical tower, about 50 feet high from base to focal plane, with a white workroom attached in the rear. Two dwellings, 240 feet apart, are located about 120 feet, respectively, to the northward and southeastward of the tower. A barn stands 280 feet to the northward of the tower. The dwellings and barn are white, with brown roofs, and only their roofs and upper stories can be seen from the sea.

The tower is located on the sand dunes, and is partly surrounded by a young growth of fir and spruce trees, forming a dark background for the tower.

The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 6,000 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey is:

Latitude, north, 43 39 28.
Longitude, west, 124 12 00.

Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the light, as taken from the above-named chart, and No. 5,900, are:

Heceta Head Light Station, N. by W. ¼ W., 29½ miles.
Cape Arago Light Station, S. ¾ W., 20½ miles

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Pacific Coast, 1894, page 16, No. 909, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Pacific Coast, 1893, pages 31 and 34.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; distances are in nautical miles.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, 1894.

Spoken.

Ship Eurydice, (Br.,) Hinrich, from Liverpool Oct. 29, via Holyhead Nov. 19, for New-York, was spoken Nov. 29, in lat 47 N., long 33 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—SS Othello, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from New-York Nov. 21 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS America sld. from Flume for New-York Nov. 30.

SS May (Br.) sld. from Antwerp for New-York Dec. 5.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from Santos for New-York Dec. 5.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Bellena, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, from New-York Nov. 13, via Baltimore 17, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) from New-York Nov. 15, arr. at Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, from New-York Nov. 25, via Halifax, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. at London to-day.

SS Rhaetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spleidt, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Rugia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reessing, from New-York, arr. at Hamburg at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Kessler, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:07 A. M. to-day.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, for New-York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Nov. 22, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Religious Notices.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN INTERESTING WEEK AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Mission, 42d St.-3d Av. Col. Hadley, Superintendent.—Sunday, 11 and 8, Dr. McGrew preaches; the Superintendent leads Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thursday eve. monthly meeting St. Andrew's Brotherhood, led by Rev. Mr. Talcott; Friday evening, free supper and musicale; Miss Wray Tuesdays and Saturdays.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av. and 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. C. H. Mead; music by the celebrated Silver Lake Quartet, assisted by Miss Anna Park, cornetist, and choir.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph H. Kerr, D. D., pastor.—11 A. M., "The Beloved Disciple"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "The Judgment of Gehenna." Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock, "The Waldensian Church," by the Rev. Dr. Rostan. Public cordially invited.

A.—A.—An address by Rev. Chas. H. Payne, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church, at Association Hall, 4th Av. and 23d St., Sunday at 4 P. M. Music by the quartet (colored) of the South Carolina Jubilee Singers. All men welcome.

A SERVICE PARTICIPATED IN BY MORE than 200 children, consisting of singing and recitations, is held every Sunday afternoon at 3:30, to which the public is invited, in the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Father O'Connor preaches. Subject—"Tercentenary of Gustavus Adolphus, the Hero King of the Reformation. Triumph of Protestantism." All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

AT THE LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN Church, northwest corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach, morning, at 11; subject—"Christianity." Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are cordially invited.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 4:30 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, Dec. 9, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning, and Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, D. D., of Clinton Avenue Church, Brooklyn, in the afternoon. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches at 11, special sermon to women on "The Living Dead." Choir, assisted by chorus, will repeat Rossini's "Stabat Mater." 7:45, "Athletics: Its Religious Use and Brutal Abuse." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"In the Mount of Transfiguration," and 8 P. M.; topic—"Caleb and the Anakim."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. John Hutchins at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH, 121st ST., NEAR 3d AV.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 7:45. Children's baptism at the morning service.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d ST. AND LENOX AV. —Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic—"The Trinity in the Light of Common Sense." Children's baptism at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning, "The Healing of His Seamless Dress"; evening, "Lectures on Ingersollism Versus Truth"; subject—"Is the Bible Inspired? What is Inspiration?" Special musical programme. Cordial welcome to all. Seats free after opening anthem.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 42d St. and Madison Av.

Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, morning service. 7:45, evening service.
Sermon by Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Agent of City Missionary Society. Sermon by the rector.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5 th Av., Corner 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "Sources of Happiness Commonly Overlooked"; 7:45 P. M., subject: "The Reconciliation of Dives and Lazarus." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany and holy communion, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., choral evensong, sermon by Canon Stewart.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching, "Substitutes for Religion"; 8 P. M., familiar Bible talk.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD AND 71st St., Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector; Rev. Herbert Shipman, Assistant.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 8. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Dec. 9, 4 P. M. MUSICAL SERVICE. "Jean D'Arc," by Gounod.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER PARK Av. and 34th St.—Services at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Aftermath of Age." Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—The monthly missionary service will be held at 7:30 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Yung Kiung Yen of China.

DR. VIBBERT, VICAR OF TRINITY CHAPEL, will preach at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, East 74th St., near Park Av., to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. Wm. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. Evening subject, "Famous Heresies. 1. Ritualism." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach. Communion service 11 A. M. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FACTS AND FABRICATIONS IN HISTORY.—A lecture by Henry Austin Adams, M. A., under the auspices of the Paulist Fathers, Columbus Hall, West 60th St., near Columbus Av., Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, 1894. Admission, 25 cents.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Communion service to-morrow at 11. Preaching by the pastor at S. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., (communion.)

"IF CHRIST CAME TO HIS CHURCH TODAY."—Subject of lecture, Catholic Apostolic Church, 57th St., north side, west of 9th Av., 7:45, evening. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, 53d St.—The pastor, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. In the evening a mass meeting for "Sabbath Protection." Addresses by Hon. E. L. Fancher, Frank Moss, Esq., Alex S. Bacon, Esq., and Dr. C. H. Payne. Seats free. Chorus choir.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject—"Things We Have Not." Evening subject—"The Bruised Reed." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Evening sermon—"The Two Prayers of the Pharisee and the Publican." Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH ST., between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, at 10 A. M. Service at 11 o'clock; subject—"The Central Truth of the Church."

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner of West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M.; Sunday at 9:45.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector; Rev. Gouv'r Morris Wilkins, Assistant.—Services, holy communion, 8 A. M.; vespers, with address to children, 4 P. M.; other services, with sermons, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Special musical services, first Sunday evening of month. Everybody made welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, (German;) solemn mass, (Gounod's St. Cecilia,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon 8 P. M.; Fr. Gorgas will preach morning, Fr. Ritchie evening; subject—"Mistakes in the Bible."

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 108 West 41st St., Rev. C. S. Harrower, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by pastor 11 A. M.; evening service, 7:45. Mr. F. B. Kellogg will speak on "The Future of China from the Standpoint of Religion."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Av.—Preaching by the Rev. James M. King, D. D., at 11 A. M., and at 7:45 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. George W. Miller, D. D.; subject—"The Labor Problem." Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 9, 1894, the fifth lecture on the "Religion of Humanity," by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Special subject Dec. 9, "Consolations of the Religion of Humanity." All interested are invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock; service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by Rev. Andrew Longacre, D. D. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d AV. AND 10th ST. —Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Rylance will preach in the morning on "Perversions of the Bible by Its Enemies and Its Friends," and in the evening on "Holding a Creed."

ST. STEPHEN'S, 57-59 WEST 46th ST.—Special evening service, 8 o'clock; preacher, Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, Ph. D.; other services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D., will preach to-morrow, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a competent woman, whom she can thoroughly recommend in every respect; been in her employ nine years. 6 West 51st St., present employers.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; reference. 404 West 56th St. Carroll's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town wishes to secure situation for excellent chambermaid and waitress; been in her employ four years. 44 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family; or chambermaid and do sewing; first-class city references. R., Box 421, 106 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing, obliging; good references. Hulbig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing and obliging; good references. 1,793 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class North of Ireland Catholic cook, in a private family; understands soups, fish, sauces, meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies, sherbets, pastry; wages, $30; city reference. 215 West 18th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; can take full charge and do marketing; city reference. 508 West 28th St., care of Mrs. Peters.

COOK.—By respectable young woman; first-class cook; in a private family for city or country; wages, $35. 207 West 67th St., O'Brien's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class American; understands soups, entrées, desserts; willing to do coarse washing; best references. E. H., 751 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; go out by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. F. T. E., 39th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly understands taking charge company dinners, lunches; also excellent housekeeper; personal reference. C. R., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good cook; would do plain washing in a small private family; good reference. 309 West 44th St., first floor, rear.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; in quiet family; English; just arrived; excellent references. R., 50 Washington Mews, University Place.

COOK.—By young woman, as accomplished cook; best city reference. K. R., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress in a small private family. M. L., Box 103, Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; city or country; first-class reference. 449 West 52d St., first floor.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; take charge of kitchen; do coarse washing; private family; city references. 228 East 45th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; willing to assist with other work; best reference. A. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By an experienced woman to go out washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good reference. Mrs. Sullivan, 242 East 90th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—More customers by day or at home; city reference. 230 East 87th St. M. Roper.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German; good needlewoman. Can be seen at present employer's, Plaza Hotel, Room 217, from 9 to 11.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as housekeeper; hotel or apartment; any place of trust; good reference. 309 West 43d St., Mrs. Wilder.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a professional German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent city reference. 467 West 42d St., store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By managing housekeeper where one or more help is kept; best references. A. Knox, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By competent woman as working housekeeper, with or without other help; city or country. A. A., Box 200 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young Swedish girl to do general housework. 289 Madison St.

HOUSEWORK.—By active young woman to do housework in a small family; excellent cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city reference. 97 West End Av., near 69th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl for housework; good washer, ironer; willing and obliging; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, 16; Protestant; to assist with housework or chamberwork; willing and obliging. L. R., care of Mannion, 705 9th Av., near 48th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent woman to do light housework; no washing; references. M. A., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her kitchenmaid; good reference. Call or address, Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 12, at 83 Irving Place.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class kitchenmaid where chef is kept; good plain cook; best city reference. Miss Kohn, 644 6th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable young Englishwoman as lady's maid; first-class London and city reference; a good traveler and packer. M. M., care of Mrs. Mulligan, 306 10th Av.

MAID.—By refined Canadian young woman as maid to elderly or invalid lady; do plain sewing; city reference; city or country. 97 West End Av., near 69th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age, 24. A., care W. J. Curl, 109 West 53d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best of reference from last place. 106 East 58th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress, and will assist in chamberwork; good references. 266 West 47th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class reference from last employer. A. D., Box 230 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a young French girl to take care of children or to do light housework; good references. L. B., 151 East 26th St., one flight, back.

NURSE.—By a widow, 26, as child's nurse or do up-stairs work. Call, for three days, at 360 South 4th St., Brooklyn. Anderson.

NURSE.—By widow in private family; to care for grown children, sew, and teach if necessary. Mrs. H., Box 120, 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; best city references; wages, $20. 241 West 46th St., McCarthy's bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes place for nurse; nine years' best reference; absolutely capable and trustworthy. Apply, morning, 116 East 38th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse; to travel South. M. C., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Experienced Scotch Protestant. 147 East 50th St., fourth floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to find position for experienced and most competent parlormaid; has lived some time in family; highly recommended. 302 West 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy Protestant young woman as competent seamstress and chambermaid or parlormaid; highest references from last employer. 108 West 39th St., Lewis's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress by day of take work home; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Davis, 469 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place a most competent woman as waitress; thoroughly recommended in every respect. 6 West 51st St., present employers.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take a butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; best city reference. M. D., 254 8th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and silver; best city reference. 157 West 22d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class waitress and chambermaid; good city reference. 1,627 Broadway, first flat.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her work, or as parlormaid; good city reference. M. L., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in a private family; good reference. M. B., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

CARE of LINEN ROOM.—By educated lady to take care of a linen room in hotel or restaurant; best references. Albvecht, 216 8th St., Hoboken.

SEAL GARMENTS redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker's, 116 West 30th St., near Broadway, late with Gunther's, 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Familiar with all kinds of stenogtaphic work; references. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

TYPEWRITER.—By young girl as typewriter; well recommended and wages moderate. 1,926 Amsterdam Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By Frenchwoman; understands altering, making slip covers, curtains, and portiers, mantel boards, &c.; city or country; best references. Mme. Thiercel, 409 West 125th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, neat German young man; capable of taking full charge of dining room; decorates table tastefully; willing and obliging; take special care of silver and glass; best city references. R. K., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By highly-recommended butler; perfectly competent and experienced; strictly sober, trustworthy, and steady man; tall, of neat appearance; willing and obliging; very good references; employer, with whom he has lived several years, can be seen. Schenling, 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER:—By experienced Frenchman; age, 32; in private family; willing and obliging and perfectly sober; city or country; prefers single-handed or where pantrymaid is kept; first-class personal reference. T. B., 108 West 29th St.

BUTLER.—By a neat young man; take full charge of dining room; decorate table tastefully; willing and obliging; take special care of silver and glass; best city references. K., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—By capable man; thorough in his duties; willing and obliging; wages reasonable; excellent city references. P., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—

LA CHESNAYE IN SORROW

Ferdinand de Lesseps Died in His Great Castle Yesterday.

SUEZ TRIUMPH AND PANAMA FAULT

Career of One of the Most Picturesque and Romantic Personages of Modern Times.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps died this afternoon at the Château La Chesnaye.

Viscount Ferdinand de Lesseps has passed into history as one of the most picturesque and romantic figures of modern times. It may be doubted if his career has a parallel in any age. He was a typical Frenchman, bold, adventurous, fond of display, fearless, and sanguine with regard to everything that interested his busy mind. From youth until extreme old age he managed to keep himself almost constantly in the public eye, and that, except in late years, without apparent effort on his part. He served his country in a diplomatic capacity from the time he attained his majority until well into middle life, and although he reached some measure of fame in that capacity it was not until he had passed the age of sixty years when his name was heard on the tongues of men the world over. Since then he has been literally in the public sight at all times. Many attacked and not a few distrusted him, even in his own country, but before the common people and the world at large he was a character to be talked about and admired.

The construction of the Suez Canal, which was accomplished when he was sixty-four years old, raised him to the pinnacle of fame. But his ambition was not content. The dream of his life was to build another huge waterway on the Isthmus of Panama. His experience in this enterprise is another sad illustration of the discontent which besets the ambitious. Had he been satisfied

Ferdinand de Lesseps.

to let well enough alone he would still have ranked high in history, his name going down through posterity among the common people and in the commercial world with the name of Victor Hugo, both being men who reached the zenith of their powers after the age at which the mind usually does its best work. De Lesseps's misconception of the undertaking at Panama and his persistency in clinging to a hopeless task must dim his fame. In considering, however, the character of the man, his failure in this great enterprise is really a matter of less wonder than that he should have begun it when he was seventy-five years old and should have prosecuted it with the vigor of a man in his prime, expecting to live to see it completed and to enjoy the honors of this great conquest over nature when he had reached the age of ninety years. His faith in himself never wavered and his courage was indomitable.

Ferdinand de Lesseps was born at Versailles on Nov. 11, 1805. His father was Count Matthew de Lesseps, who married into the noble family of Duvigny of Spain, whence sprang the Empress Eugenie. In later years, in consequence of great friendliness at the Egyptian Court, the father was known as the Duke of Suez. The father at the time of Ferdinand's birth had been in the Consular Service of France for many years. In 1819 he was assigned to duty at Philadelphia for his Government. The son was taken from school in Paris, where he had enjoyed the educational privileges then within the reach of sons of rich men. From 1819 until 1822 the family lived in Philadelphia. De Lesseps was blessed by nature with graces of speech, and he may have desired chiefly to please his hearers when he said at a dinner in Philadelphia in 1880 that he owed to his youthful contact with American life the tenacity of purpose which had since characterized his career.

From Philadelphia the father was delegated as the first representative of France at the Court of Mehemet Ali. All of his family accompanied him. It was while at that Court that young de Lesseps met Said Pasha, the son of the ruler. The seeds of friendship there sown served de Lesseps subsequently in the great enterprise of his life at Suez. Although of widely different blood, training, and culture, the two young men had many qualities in common. Both were gay, frank, and venturesome. They delighted in feats of strength and in the management of the unrivaled Arab steeds which abounded at that Court, and were congenial in other respects.

By the time the father's term expired the son had acquired some training in diplomatic and Consular affairs and was fitted to accept a place of some responsibility for himself. By that time, also, the intimacy between young de Lesseps and the son of Mehemet Ali had been lengthened into deep friendship, and the corespondence and memoirs of the two men show that in the long interval of years that separated them thereafter each still entertained the warmest regard for the other.

The first direct service by Ferdinand de Lesseps for his country was performed from 1825 until 1827, when he was the Consular Agent of France at Lisbon. At the beginning of his career he ingratiated himself with the authorities in his native country by devising plans which resulted in considerable commerce between the port to which he was accredited and the French merchants. In 1828 he was attached to the Consulate at Tunis, and in 1831 he was appointed Vice Consul at Alexandria and Consul at Cairo, remaining at the latter post until 1838. While there he received his first decoration, the cross of the Legion of Honor, for heroism and devotion during the plague in that city. Afterward he was assigned to Rotterdam and then to Malaga, and in 1842 he was appointed Consul at Barcelona. While at Barcelona he distinguished himself by his zealous devotion to the interests of French residents and visitors, and during the bombardment of that city he protected their lives and property, and also earned the gratitude of Spain by procuring an asylum on board French ships for Spaniards then at Barcelona. In 1848 he was appointed Minister to Spain, partly in recognition of his services at Barcelona. That service was remembered by the Spaniards, and his arrival at Madrid was signalized by a hearty popular demonstration in which royalty had no small part. While Minister to Spain he negotiated an advantageous postal treaty for his country.

Now came an important stage in the career of de Lesseps. Having shown himself an adept at diplomacy, and having been transferred from Madrid to Berne, he was intercepted at Paris, and was delegated by his Government to proceed to Rome as a mediator on behalf of the French Governmeft after the French expedition to restore the Pope to residence in that city. That special period was a shaky one for the thrones of Europe. There had been a revolution in France, but it was hardly to be compared in importance with the outbreak in Italy, led by the patriot Mazzini. In the national convulsion which occurred in that country the Pope fled from Rome. His flight was regarded as an abdication. The people constituted Mazzini the head of the republic, and he proceeded to Rome to take charge of affairs. While he was looking to France for aid, the French Government sent an army to Rome to crush the republic. De Lesseps was then in that city as the representative of his Government. He had caught the contagion of liberty with which Mazzini's enthusiasm infused the people. From time to time during the excitement de Lesseps endeavored to communicate with his Government, setting forth before it the true state of affairs as he saw it and asking to be instructed in regard to his course in case the Government might not approve of his sympathy with Mazzini's case. Hearing nothing from his Government, de Lesseps assumed that his course was approved. Accordingly he made no concealment of his sympathy with Mazzini, and the embarrassment of his position when an army of his own countrymen descended upon Rome may well be imagined. Nothing remained for de Lesseps but to resign, and the French Army, after two months of stubborn siege, dictated terms to the patriotic insurgents.

When de Lesseps returned to France he found that the Ministry had already condemned him, and that he was in disfavor and disgrace with his own Government. He felt the position keenly. For twenty years he had served his country acceptably in a diplomatic capacity, and now he was practically turned out in the cold. For a long time he endured in silence the attacks upon him. Then he issued a printed statement clearly defining his position. He spared no words in denouncing the Ministry for its shameless course in sending an army against a sister republic and said that he had resigned rather than violate principle, truth, and justice. He showed that he had been sent to Rome to confront a situation bristling with difficulties, and that when he arrived there the Ministry abandoned him and left him absolutely without instructions. His defense counteracted the sentiments which had been aroused against him and set the current of popular favor wholly in his direction. This led him to issue another book describing in detail the condition of affairs in Italy. The two books have since been regarded as among the most valuable documents that deal with the history of that period.

De Lesseps did not return again to diplomatic life. He was disgusted with the public service, and the Ministry was naturally not inclined to load him with further honors. But the activity of his mind could not be repressed. In 1854 he went to Egypt to visit the friend of his youth, Said Pasha, who had then become Viceroy to that country. Shortly after his arrival there he revealed the great project which had evidenty occupied his thoughts during most of the period of his retirement from public life. This project was the one with which his name will hereafter be most prominently and most creditably associated in history. When he opened to the Khedive the plan for digging the Suez Canal he had it so well formulated in his mind that the Khedive asked him to draw up a memorial. The document appeared in 1856. It set forth the project in full detail. The Khédive was so well impressed by it that he signified his approval by granting a concession for the work and by agreeing to take a large number of shares in any company that might be formed. De Lesseps returned to Paris, and in 1858 he had formed his company and was ready to proceed with operations at the isthmus. Work began in the Spring of 1859. It was hardly under way when diplomatic obstacles confronted him. Engineers in almost every country declared it impracticable. England betrayed signs of jealousy. There were hints and rumors in the air that the undertaking had more of a political than of a commercial significance.

While the enterprise was beset by these troubles the Khédive, who had not only approved the project, but had favored it with practical support, died. From that time there was no longer need of ambushed opposition. England came out squarely against the work; other countries were induced to join in this cry. Even Egypt had complaint to make, for the Egyptian authorities were persuaded by the malevolent that the purpose of the canal was preeminently to acquire Egyptian territory. It was urged on behalf of the opposition that the sanction of the Porte should be obtained before operations were continued. The result was that the company was not allowed to operate any further on Egyptian territory, and all of the diplomatic questions that had been involved in the criticisms, including the question of compensation to various interests, were referred for arbitration to Napoleon III. He gave the subject due attention and imposed mutual conditions that were satisfactory to both parties.

During all this time the activity of de Lesseps was unceasing. He had abounding faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise, and was not to be discouraged by political or other conditions which seemed to oppose him. Until diplomatic discussion became bitter he proceeded with work on the canal as though there were no hindrance to it. The rapid progress of that work no doubt embittered the feeling of the various diplomatic representatives who were charged with watching it. During the arbitration before Napoleon de Lesseps was the central figure always, and those who did not agree with him bowed before his patience and courage. Aug. 15, 1865, was a day of triumph for him. On that day he was able to announce to the world that a passage had been opened across the isthmus wide enough for steamboats to pass through. This result, completely undoing the evil prophecies of engineers and financiers, lifted de Lesseps into popular favor and money almost without limit was placed at his disposal by the people of France with which to prosecute the work to a successful completion. He put new dredges and a new system of machinery at the scene of operations, and in March, 1867, he was able to announce that the canal was ready for the transportation of schooners. Thereafter there were few who could doubt that this plan had been a feasible one, and as the work neared completion he was not only a popular idol, but even royalty did him homage.

The canal was formally opened on Nov. 17, 1869. Imposing festivities attended the event, which was graced by the presence of the French Empress Eugéne, the great projector's cousin, friend, and steadfast champion; by the Austrian Emperor, the Crown Prince of Russia, Prince William of Orange, the Swedish and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, and a large number of merchants from England and the Continent. A processional fleet of forty vessels sailing from Port Said toward Ismailia was part of the pageant. De Lesseps was, of course, the observed of observers on that occasion.

For ten years thereafter de Lesseps lived in glory. He entered the halo as soon as he could return to France after the demonstration at the canal by taking in marriage a young and rich creole of English extraction, a lady of much beauty, Mlle. Aulard de Braggard. De Lesseps was sixty-four, and had two sons by a former marriage, and his bride was barely more than twenty. But he was young in spirit and flushed with honors, and no happier couple was seen in Paris society in the Winter of 1869-70. In the course of the month following the completion of the canal and his marriage the Italian Government decorated him with the order of St. Maurice. In February, 1870, the Paris Geographical Society awarded him the Empress's prize of 10,000f. for distinguished service and elected him its President. He remitted the money into the Society's African expedition fund. In July, 1870, he made a trip to England and received the honorary freedom of the City of London. While still visiting that country the next month he was nominated by the Queen Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

Honors at this time evidently began to pall upon de Lesseps, and he longed for fresh conquests. He was accordingly much discussed in Paris during 1871, when he proposed to supplement his work at Suez by flooding part of the Desert of Sahara. This plan failed of support, and he evidently did not think enough of it himself to press it with much vigor. Shortly afterward he proposed to construct a railway into Asia. The general scheme, as laid down by him at that time, has recently been put into effect by other French engineers. In 1873 the French Academy elected him to membership in that distinguished body. In 1875 he wrote for the Academy a book on the history of the Suez Canal, and the following year received the prize of 5,000f. for the work.

Except that he was prominent in social affairs and was sought and consulted in great engineering projects, de Lesseps did not figure prominently in any great work for several years afterward. It may well be imagined, indeed, that he had quite enough to do to devote himself to his interesting second family, which had been increased by five persons from 1870 until 1875, and which continued to increase almost annually until 1879, at which time the family consisted of eight children, ranging in age from ten years to one year. Pictures of the old man and his seven bare-legged, bare-armed children, as they appeared in their daily drive on the Bois de Boulogne, long ago became familiar through the illustrated newspapers.

He turned his attention in 1879 to the Panama Canal. The history of that project is familiar to all well-informed persons. De Lesseps asserted his old traits of aggressiveness, confidence, and courage from the beginning of the enterprise, and until he was obliged by its financial failure to resign the Presidency in December, 1888, he never faltered in public in his expressions of confidence that the canal would be built upon the plans that he had devised. In its incipiency the project necessitated a visit by de Lesseps to the isthmus. The visit brought him in contact with the authorities at Washington and with prominent persons all over this country. He showed himself a master of diplomacy in all that he undertook here, and of the thousands who met him all will testify that the impression that he made upon Americans was most favorable. When he came here in 1880 he brought with him three of his children, who accompanied him to Panama and crossed the continent with him to San Francisco. His wife also accompanied him, and was cordially welcomed by society at Washington and in other cities. He also received distinguished honor here when he came over with the Barthoidi deputation in 1885.

On his return to Europe in 1880, with a concession from the Colombian Government, and with the preliminary surveys of his work ready for inspection, he was welcomed by popular demonstration on every hand and was feted by financiers and men of influence in Paris, London, and Berlin.

In 1882, still engrossed in preparations for work at Panama, he found time to interest himself in the Egyptian question, and appeared in print and by speech in violent opposition to the policy of Great Britain, asserting that its course was tyrannical and that Arabi Pasha was a patriot. Notwithstanding his violent expressions of opinion, which must have run counter to English pride, de Lesseps was invited to England the following year to consult with her Majesty's Government upon the advisability of the construction of a second Suez Canal. He said that the canal could be dug more easily than the first had been, and the project received considerable attention, failing only because of the refusal of the House of Commons to sanction it. On July 25, 1883, he received his last decoration, the Broad Ribbon of the Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun.

Thereafter de Lesseps gave all of his attention to his canal project and to domestic affairs. By direct appeals to the multitude, apparently taking the world into his confidence, he retained the affection of the French people in spite of the many discouragements which attended the work at Panama. Whenever he called for money, with the assurance that it would be repaid with abundant profit, there were always plenty of persons to subscribe, their blind confidence in him in the face of an almost hopeless undertaking being quite as wonderful as the vigor and enthusiasm with which, when past eighty years of age, he prosecuted his work. That exhibition of confidence and his expressions of assurance continued hardly with abatement until the very hour of his retirement by resignation from the canal company.

The mental and physical decay of the old promoter withdrew him from any active connection with the judicial investigation of the Panama scandal with which all France rang a few years ago. The penalty for whatever guilty participation De Lesseps's family may have had in the bribery and corruption incident to the promotion of that unfortunate enterprise was visited upon them, who were tried and convicted. In some quarters it may have been believed that the young man's filial devotion prompted him to suffer for the sins of his father.

Gen. Eliakim Parker Scammon.

Gen. Eliakim Parker Scammon died of cancer of the stomach at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. N. S. Jones, in Audubon Park, this city.

He had suffered for some time with chronic trouble, and two months ago he developed cancer of the stomach. His case was pronounced hopeless from the first, and for the last week of his life he suffered great pain almost constantly. At times he was delirious. At times he had sinking spells, and it was thought that he was dead, but each time he rallied.

He was conscious at the time of his death, but was too weak to speak. His entire family was with him when he died.

Gen. Scammon was a veteran of three wars, having served through the Florida and Mexican troubles and the war of the rebellion. He was born at Whitefield, Lincoln County, Me., on Dec. 27, 1816.

He early showed an inclination for a military life, and in 1833 he entered the West Point Academy. He was graduated in 1837, fifth in a class of fifty-two. Among his classmates were Grant, Newton, and Rosecrans.

On graduating, young Scammon was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, though he continued at West Point as an instructor in mathematics until Sept. 10, 1838. In the Fall of that year he was sent to Florida as a Second Lieutenant of engineers. He remained in the Florida war until its close, in 1840, and was then engaged in preparing a map of the Territories west of the Mississippi River. Then, in 1841, Lieut. Scammon went back to West Point as Assistant Professor of History, Geography, and Ethics, which post he held until July 13, 1846. On Sept. 21 of that year he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was sent as superintendent to survey New-Bedford Harbor.

He was engaged in this work when the Mexican war began. He was at once appointed upon Major Gen. Scott's staff. During the siege of Vera Cruz he distinguished himself by his bravery under fire, and was recommended for promotion.

After the close of hostilities Gen. Scammon was made Assistant Topographical Engineer of the survey of the Northwestern lakes, in which work he was engaged until 1855, becoming a Captain of engineers. In 1856 he resigned from the army and went to West Virginia, where he remained for a couple of years, going thence to Cincinnati to become Professor of Mathematics at Mount St. Mary's College and Director of the Polytechnic College. At the beginning of the civil war he was among the first to offer his services in defense of the Union. He was made Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers and appointed to the command of Camp Chase, where volunteers were instructed.

From June to July, 1861, Gen. Scammon was in the Western Virginia campaign, in command of a brigade under Gens. Rosecrans and Cox. Later he and his command were in the Maryland campaign. On Sept. 14, 1862, when the battle of South Mountain was fought, his command made a wonderful bayonet charge upon the enemy. For this act and others of equal bravery he was made a Brigadier General. He was in the battle of Antietam, and in November, 1862, he was placed in command of the District of Kanawha.

Feb. 3, 1864, Gen. Scammon was taken prisoner and sent to Libby, where he remained until the following August. On gaining his liberty he was placed in command of the separate brigade at Morris Island during the operations against Charleston. He was again taken prisoner. After his release from Charleston he was put in command of the District of Florida, remaining there until April, 1865. He was mustered out of service Aug. 24, 1865.

In June, 1866, Gen. Scammon was appointed United States Consul at Prince Edward Island. He staid there until 1870, when he resigned to become an engineer under Gen. Newton in New-York Harbor. In 1875 he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and History in Seton Hall College, New-Jersey, remaining there for ten years. He has since engaged in no active work. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin and Trinity Colleges.

Early in life Gen. Scammon married Miss Margaret Stebbins of Springfield, Mass. Of their eight children there are four daughters living. They are Mrs. Walter Lockwood of Chicago, Mrs. A. D. Blancha of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. N. S. Jones and Mrs. F. D. Hoyt of this city. For the last four years Gen. Scammon had been living with his daughter, Mrs. Jones, at Audubon Park. He had been engaged for some years on an exhaustive work on the civil war, but it is hardly possible that he succeeded in completing it.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, on Tuesday morning. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Dr. John Mills Browne.

Dr. John Mills Browne, a former Surgeon General of the Navy, died at Washington yesterday from paralysis, with which he was stricken on the morning of Dec. 5, 1894.

Dr. Browne, during his long career in the navy, had participated in many of the events of importance in the later history of the American Navy, including the sinking of the Alabama by the Kearsarge, an event of which he wrote a graphic sketch for The Century war series.

Dr. Browne was born in Hinsdale, N. H., May 10, 1831, and entered the service in 1853 as Assistant Surgeon, having a year previously been graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University. His first duty was on the storeship Warren, off San Francisco, which vessel afterward became the temporary residence of Commander Farragut. The latter became first commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Dr. Browne was medical officer. From May, 1855, until May, 1858, Dr. Browne was on board the Active, engaged in the coast survey, the Indian war on Puget Sound, and, in conjunction with her Majesty's ship Satellite, in the settlement of the Northwest boundary. Dr. Browne took the rank of Passed Assistant Surgeon in 1858, and in the latter part of that year was on duty with the brig Dolphin, when the Echo, with 300 slaves aboard, was captured off Cape Verde, Cuba. After accompanying the Atlanta on the expedition to Paraguay, Dr. Browne, in 1859, was assigned to the Constitution, which, in May of that year, captured the bark Cora, with 700 slaves, off Congo River.

Commissioned as Surgeon in June, 1861, Dr. Browne was assigned to the Kearsarge in December of the same year, and remained with that historic ship for three years, being present on the occasion of the destruction of the Alabama off Cherbourg in June, 1864. After a short temporary duty at the New-York Navy Yard, Surgeon Browne was sent to Mare Island in 1865, remaining until 1880, during that time superintending the construction of the Naval Hospital. He was commissioned Medical Director Oct. 6, 1878; was President of the Medical Examining Board at Washington from 1880 to 1882, a member of the Board of Visitors to Annapolis in 1881, and naval representative at the International Medical Congress at London in the same year; was on the Board of Naval Regulations a year later, member of the National Board of Health in 1883, naval representative at the Copenhagen Medical Congress in 1885, and from then until 1888 a member of the Retiring Board.

Dr. Browne was commissioned Surgeon General April 2, 1888, and was retired May 10, 1893. Since that time he had remained in Washington.

George Absolom Peters.

Dr. George Absolom Peters, a physician who was well known in this city for many years, died of kidney disease at the Buckingham Hotel Thursday afternoon. He entered the freshman class at Yale in 1838, but owing to his father's financial difficulties was unable to finish his course. He then entered mercantile life, and later aided his father in editing the Biblical Repository and the Electrical Magazine. He resumed his studies and was graduated in 1846 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and three years later from the New-York Hospital. He began the practice of medicine at 17 West Twenty-ninth Street forty-five years ago.

Dr. Peters was a member of the County Medical Society and of the Academy of Medicine, of the Pathological Society, of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, of the Medical and Surgical Society, and of the Surgical Society. He was one of the original members of the Board of Surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital and of the New-York Hospital, of both of which he remained consulting surgeon until he died. He was also consulting surgeon of the Woman's Hospital for the State of New-York, of the Orthopedic Hospital, to the Presbyterian Hospital, and of St. Mary's Hospital. He was a member of the Union League and Century Clubs, a Trustee of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a member of the Yale Alumni Association, and a member of the University Club from the date of its reorganization in 1879, and its President for several years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Mary Ronayne, aged 101 years and 6 months, died at the residence of her son, John Ronayne, of Rahway, N. J., yesterday. Mrs. Ronayne was born at Waterford, Ireland, May 10, 1793, and was the mother of ten children, all of whom are dead, except a son, John. There are fifteen grandchildren.

—Porter Whiton, a prominent contractor and builder of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged sixty years. He served as Corporal in Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, during the war.

—John K. Carhart, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Keyport, N. J., died yesterday, aged eighty-two years and eight months. A widow and several children survive him.

—Thomas E. Proctor, President of the United States Leather Company, died yesterday at Boston. He was about sixty years of age, and was born in South Danvers, (now Peabody,) Mass.

—Aaron Thompson, for fifty years a well-known attorney at the Philadelphia bar, died suddenly yesterday, aged seventy.

ROBBERS IN THE CLEVELAND STOCK YARDS

A Conductor Surprised Them at Work, but "Threw Up" His Hands.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7.—An unsuccessful attempt was made early this morning to blow open the safe in the office of the Cleveland Stock Yards Company. Soon after 4 o'clock masked men entered the office. A Big Four train came into the yards, and William Hiller, the conductor, rushed into the presence of the robbers.

They pointed revolvers at his head and ordered him to "throw up" his hands, which he did with alacrity. Hiller had entered the office to leave some papers.

While one of the robbers held a revolver at his head the other three drilled a hole in the safe and inserted dynamite. There was an explosion, but only the combination was blown off, the safe doors remaining intact.

The three employes of the yard, hearing the report, ran to the office, but they arrived after the robbers had escaped, leaving Hiller with his hands in the air. He took them down when he was fully assured that the robbers were gone.

Lung complaints, bronchitis, asthma, &c., are speedily relieved and, if taken in time, permenantly cured by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant. You will find in it also a certain remedy for coughs and colds.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Stores closed at seven this evening.

We tried to give you a jolly talk this morning about Christmas and pretty Christmas things that men like to have given them; but along came Mr. Weather-man and said: "It's going to rain and fog."

That pitches us into a doleful subject—mackintoshes; and yet a wet day is dolefuller without one. It isn't so bad when the best maker does his best for you, and we see that you get the newest style.

"Tip-top" umbrella helps us out a bit, too. Know it? Pure-dye silk, honest handle, frame, stick—everything right, $5.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

Lace Edge and Lace

Handkerchiefs

Have never been more popular. We show a nice assortment with the Lace edge, beginning at 25c. each.

Real Val edge from $1.25 upward.

Duchesse and Point Lace up to $30 each.

Our holiday assortment of all kinds of handkerchiefs, Plain Hemstitched, Initialed, Embroidered, &c., has never been more attractive. Exclusive of silk, every handkerchief in our stock is pure linen.

James McCutcheon & Co.,

THE LINEN STORE,

14 West 23d Street.

HOUSE FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY,

CROCKERY, FINE CHINA, AND GLASS,

EDDY REFRIGERATORS.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use.

Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.

TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS

110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

The Sunday Times.

It will have 28 pages,

and being Larger than usual, will, of course, be Better than usual.

All the News of the Day and much more than the News.

An important feature, and one of peculiar interest, is to be a remarkable account of

The Battle of the Yalu,

written by a Japanese officer and diplomat. This graphic description of the only real encounter between modern war ships that has ever taken place is a true contribution to history, being the first to appear whose accuracy is assured by official sanction and whose authenticity is unimpeachable.

There will be many other notable articles. These are only examples:

ADVANTAGE TO AUTHORS.

International copyright beneficial to Americans. Write more and make more money. English boast not borne out by the facts. Opinions of the leading publishers and authors.

BACILLI OF DIPHTHERIA.

Clear methods by which they may be recognized and destroyed. Evident value of bacteriology. How serum and anti-toxine are obtained. Practical recommendations for examination and for cure.

WOMEN WHO SMOKE RARE

Nor is drinking common among New-York women, as alleged. Rumors sifted and discussed. Many persons interviewed. The majority of American women do not take easily to foreign vices.

WITH THE GRIP OF DEATH.

Mysterious manifestations in an old Southern mansion. A weird story of ante-bellum days. One life sacrificed and another almost lost in an attempt to solve the mystery. A ghost which strangled its victims.

TRAMPING IN CONNECTICUT.

Beautiful Indian Summer days spent along the road. Saybrook and Lyme not neighborly. Capt. Chris and his ferry-boat. Why Mrs. Salisbury's handsome school was refused. The country butcher.

Of not less moment are the regular features of the paper, which always appear and are always the best of their kind.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

A feature of this page, always an important one in The Sunday Times, will be comment on the latest and most beautiful of the Christmas publications. Among those to receive attention are Canon Farrar's "Christian Art," Mrs. Oliphant's "Historical Characters of the Reign of Queen Anne," a new illustrated edition of Amice's "Holland," Laurence Hutton's "Portraits in Plaster," "The Three Musketeers," illustrated by Maurice Leloir; Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia," with pictures by William Martin-Johnson, and Howard Pyle's "Twilight Land." There will also be critical articles on Samuel Smiles's life of Wedgwood, the potter; a biography of General Hancock by Gen. Francis A. Walker, Mrs. Ritchie's "Reminiscences," and "Harvard College by an Oxonian," the work of George Birkbeck Hill.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

In the departments of music and the drama, in which The Times is unexcelled, there will be a review of the incidents of a notable musical week, touching upon the violin playing of Ysaye, the singing of Maurel, Tamagno, and the de Reszkes; a glance at the failings and merits of the three new plays of last week, and the dramatic art shown in the performance of them, and sketches of the plots of the new plays of the week to come.

AMATEUR SPORTS.

The sporting department will be complete, as usual. Besides news about doings of the amateurs in general, cyclers and yachtsmen will find special gossipy articles of interest.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

These include financial and commercial pages, superior in many respects to those of any other paper; an admirably conducted page devoted to news about, and interesting to women; intelligent consideration of the great real estate interests of the city; and railroad news from all over the country.

To-morrow's issue, in short, will be a worthy example of New-York's best Sunday Newspaper,

The Sunday Times.

O'Neill's

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Holiday Presents.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Sing Sing is to have this season its usual course of lectures under the auspices of the Baptist Church. The first will be delivered Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, when the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, will have for his subject: "Imposters, Bores, and Other Disagreeable People."

—The fishing season of the Senasqua Rod and Reel Club of Sing Sing has closed. George W. Kipp took the trophy medal for the season, having won it by catching a four-and-a-half-pound striped bass. J. Herbert Carpenter was second, with a bass that weighed three and a half pounds.

—The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water addressed a large gathering of business men at St. Paul's Church on Broadway yesterday at noon. There will be two more such addresses with the litany service on the next following Fridays.

—A special meeting to take action on the Armenian outrages will be held in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. A number of prominent men will make addresses.

—The eleventh annual ball of the John A. Wrede Association will be held to-night at Beethoven Hall, Fifth Street, near Third Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Wurster of the Fire Department has sent a letter to the volunteer fire companies in the Thirtieth Ward (New-Utrecht) requesting them not to disband until such time as the regular paid Fire Department can establish headquarters in the old town. In the meantime the city will pay for all repairs to apparatus, hose, and other expenses, and the Commissioner promises that the men active in the different volunteer companies shall have the preference of appointment to the paid Fire Department when the change is made.

—Augustus D. Porter, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Cullen, yesterday applied for an injunction to restrain the Seaside and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company from constructing its road on High Street, in front of the plaintiff's home. The company claimed that it was compelled by the Bridge Trustees to move its tracks from Sands Street to High Street, and it asked for ninety days' time to begin proceedings to condemn the land. Decision was reserved.

—Herman Kehlbeck is suing in the Brooklyn City Court, before Chief Judge Clement, the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, for $30,000 damages for personal injuries received Nov. 3, 1892, by being thrown over the dashboard of a Flushing Avenue car. The car stopped so suddenly that he was thrown into the street and received severe injuries.

—The Rev. Nicholas Doran has resigned as rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Leonard and Maujer Streets. Bishop McDonnell has directed the Rev. James F. Crowley of Southold to take charge of the church, and the Rev. Myles O'Reilly of Roslyn has been transferred to Southold.

—A native African choir, representing seven distinct tribes, from Kaffiriand, South Africa, will sing at the opening of the service in the Central Presbyterian Church, Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues, tomorrow evening. The pastor, Rev. J. F. Carson, will preach on "The Romance of Missions."

—George F. Jeffries, the sixteen-year-old special delivery messenger, who pleaded guilty to stealing a letter from the mails in the Brooklyn Post Office, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $300, a Mrs. McDonald signing the bond. President Cleveland will be asked to pardon the boy.

—Margaret Withers, sixteen years old, of 149 Stagg Street, attempted to commit suicide Thursday night by taking carbolic acid and paris green. She was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where a stomach pump did good service. She will recover. No cause is assigned for the act.

—Melvin Wynans was fined $50 by Justice Watson yesterday for striking Miss Lizzie Ginderly of 1,047 Flushing Avenue in the face. Mrs. Ginderly has a news stand, and when she remonstrated with Wynans for not conducting himself properly he slapped her in the face.

Long Island.

—Mrs. Ellen P. Conklin of West Neck, near Huntington, has made an assignment for the benefit of her creditors to Douglas Conklin of Huntington. Frank W. Rogers is named as a preferred creditor. Mrs. Conklin gives her business as that of farming.

—The annual report of the Hempstead Subscription Library shows that there are 1,349 books and 125 subscribers. The expenditures for the year were $268.67, and the receipts $293.77. There were added to the library during the year 127 volumes.

—W. R. Burling, proprietor of The Seaside Times, at Southampton, has sold a half interest in the paper to Charles A. Jaggar, formerly Principal of the Matawan Institute at Matawan, N. J.

—Hampton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Easthampton, has bought a plot of land at that place and will build an Odd Fellows' Hall. The lodge is one of the most prosperous in Suffolk County.

—William F. Flanagan of Riverhead has been appointed Deputy Clerk of Suffolk County by William R. Duvall, the newly-elected County Clerk.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club held its annual meeting Thursday night. The reports showed that there had been a net gain in membership over last year. The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore—Alanson J. Prime; Fleet Captain—Louis Quanchi; Recording Secretary—F. A. Rigby; Financial Secretary—H. J. Pitchie; Treasurer—A. M. Potter; Measurer—W. E. Myers; Chaplain—The Rev. Wendell Prime; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. J. C. Bennett; Steward—Frank M. Ward; Trustees—Halcyon Skinner, Newton Quick, L. F. McNett, J. B. Odell, A. T. Rose, and W. T. Georgen; Regatta Committee—John Dickson, A. V. Youmans, F. A. Rigby, L. F. McNett, and A. M. Pearsall; Membership Committee—J. J. Lawrence, J. J. Potter, Harry Rawcliffe, A. J. Beaudrias, and M. W. Hall; Delegates to New-York Yacht Racing Association—Alanson J. Prime, B. F. Sutton, and Edwin Moore, Jr.

—The Fourth Separate Company has elected the following civil officers: Recording Secretary—Sergt. A. W. Nugent; Financial Secretary—Private John Ryer; Treasurer—Sergt. A. K. Shipman; Court-Martial—Lieut. William B. Thompson, President; Sergt. A. W. Nugent, Recorder; Corp. Jues C. Fulton, Private W. H. Blakemore, and Private Henry Bitter; Recruiting Committee—Capt. John I. Pruyn, Sergt. John W. Arbuckle, and Corp. Arthur Land; Finance Committee—Capt. Pruyn, Lieuts. W. H. McVicar, William B. Thompson, and Ellsworth E. Colton.

—Yesterday was called the "Mid-Week Sabbath" in this city in the revival being conducted by Evangelist B. Fay Mills, and, as announced, the stores and places of business were closed between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., 3 and 5, and after 7:30 P. M., so that the clerks and employes could attend special services in Music Hall, at which Mr. Mills preached. The city during those hours had the appearance of Sunday, and the hall was crowded. Mr. Mills has awakened a great religious feeling throughout the city.

—At the first anniversary of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Park Hill Reformed Church Thursday, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. N. S. King; Vice President—Mrs. D. W. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Samuel Barclay; Recording Secretary—Miss Nellie G. Flynn; Treasurer—Mrs. C. De P. Hoxie. Miss Deyo, a missionary from Japan, delivered an address on Japan.

—Terrace City Council, No. 433, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, has elected the following officers: President—Frank Duffy; Vice President—Henry Miller; Collector—P. H. Linehan; Secretary—John J. Walsh; Treasurer—John Hennessey; Orator—Thomas F. Corbalis. They will be installed at the first meeting in January.

—William Ray, Robert Dalzell, and Thomas Marsh have been arrested on suspicion of being the incendiaries who set fire to a barn belonging to Miss Baylies in Lake Avenue, near the reservoir, on Thursday night. It was burned to the ground. They are held for further investigation.

—In view of the abatement of the diphtheria epidemic, which has been prevalent for the past few weeks, the Sunday schools will be allowed to resume their sessions to-morrow and the public and parochial schools Monday.

—The Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has organized a bowling team, and expects to have a lively season with matches with other boys

Saturday
Dec. 8-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WITNESSES FOR FELLOWS

Judges Martine and Smyth Testify for the District Attorney.

HEARING OF THE CHARGES CONCLUDED

Col. Fellows's Ire Aroused--Excuses by His Assistants for Long Delays in Trying Indictments.

The hearing in the charges against District Attorney Fellows was concluded yesterday so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. Each side has now the privilege of filing with Commissioner Linson, at his home, at Kingston, questions of findings by next Saturday.

The hearing yesterday was devoted to the defense, the witnesses being Judge Martine, Recorder Smyth, and attachés of the District Attorney's office.

Judge Martine accompanied Commissioner Linson into the courtroom, having been summoned as a witness by Mr. McCurdy, Col. Fellows's lawyer.

Another lawyer was added to the array of counsel within the railing, where the prosecution makes its headquarters, Mr. McCurdy still clinging to his seat on the table outside the railing. Otto Irving Wise announced that he appeared to represent Carl L. Lowenstein, one of the members of the Committee of Five from the German-American Reform Union.

Judge Martine was the first witness. He proved to be a good one for Col. Fellows, as his testimony was in direct opposition to that given by Judges Fitzgerald and Cowing on Wednesday. The same ground was gone over as at that time.

Judge Martine testified that the prison cases were tried before the bail cases. The reason for this procedure, he said, was because if the bail cases were disposed of first the Tombs would not be adequate to accommodate prisoners. He often held court as late as 5 o'clock P. M.

Q. (By Mr. McCurdy)—Does breaking down of the calendar occur frequently in your court? A.—It occurs, but not frequently.

Q.—Is the reason for the breaking down of the calendar the failure of Col. Fellows to provide enough cases for trial? A.—It is not.

Judge Martine said that, in his opinion, it was impossible, as the courts are at present constituted, to try all the bail and prison cases. The existing force in the District Attorney's office prevented this.

He was asked by Lawyer McCurdy to say whether, in his opinion, more business was done in the courts under Col. Fellows's administration than under previous District Attorneys. Commissioner Linson said this question opened up an extensive field of inquiry, which was not germain, and he ruled it out.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen conducted the cross-examination. He asked Judge Martine if he found that more indictments were found now than in previous years. The witness said he thought no more were found.

Judge Martine remembered that in 1891 he wrote a letter giving the opinion that the present judicial force was sufficient.

Q.—Have you changed your opinion since 1891? A.—I have not. All the Judges united in the same opinion. They had a plan, which I concurred in, so that it might be adopted.

Judge Martine said he was still in favor of a new court. He admitted that he had adjourned court twice in 1894 for want of business, and that he had heard that a man who was committed to the Tombs on Nov. 16, 1891, was tried on July 9, 1894.

Q.—How often have lawyers made motions to dismiss on the ground that the District Attorney has failed to bring action? A.—Oh, half a dozen times, perhaps.

The witness said that he was in favor of having another part of General Sessions, but his associates on the bench were opposed to it. He admitted that the failure to bring bail cases to trial often resulted in the loss of witnesses for the State. Not more than three short cases could be tried in one part of General Sessions in a day.

Recorder Frederick Smyth succeeded Judge Martine in the witness chair. He said that since June 1, 1894, he had never been compelled to adjourn his court for want of business.

Q. (By ex-Judge Van Hoesen)—Do you think the Judges are sufficient in number? A.—Yes and no. The courts are usually competent to take care of the business, but when the Grand Jury brings in 1,100 cases in one month it is different.

Recorder Smyth said that with this exception, and the help of Oyer and Terminer, the General Sessions had been competent to handle all the business of 1894.

"Do you know of any reason why policemen indicted in January, 1894, have not yet been tried?" asked ex-Judge Van Hoesen.

"Am I on trial?" exclaimed the Recorder, excitedly.

"No," replied Judge Van Hoesen. "We are now trying Col. Fellows."

Recorder Smyth cooled down a little, and said he knew of no reason.

"Has the District Attorney ever asked you to sit while the three parts of General Sessions were sitting?" the Recorder was asked.

"He has not," replied the Recorder. "I would have had to decline. The law only allows three parts."

Recorder Smyth said two parts should have been in session in July and August. The Meyer case took six months.

Judge Van Hoesen created a little excitement by conceding Col. Fellows's ability when he could be prevailed upon to try a case.

"We don't want such a concession," cried Col. Fellows and Mr. McCurdy at the same time.

Recorder Smyth said that it was not an every-day occurrence to hear motions for dismissal of cases for want of prosecution.

Chief Clerk Unger testified that there were 857 indictments since Jan. 1, 1894—560 for felonies and 297 for misdemeanors. Mr. McCurdy objected to the admission of this testimony, but it was allowed.

Mr. Unger said that on Nov. 27, when the charges were filed against Col. Fellows, there were 1,304 indictments.

Clerk Walsh testified that from Jan. 1, 1894, to Dec. 1, 1894, indictments against 3,552 persons had been found. Of these 369 were convicted of felonies and 65 of misdemeanors. There were 1,150 confessions of felonies and 457 confessions of misdemeanors. There had been discharged 688 persons without trial. In all, 3,119 cases had been disposed of.

Mr. Phillips said that, as the District Attorney had practically admitted his inability to transact all the business of the office by asking the Governor for the appointment of a special Deputy Attorney General to try certain cases, it was useless to enter into certain lines of evidence which had been originally proposed.

Col. Fellows's ire was aroused by this statement. He said:

"One year ago, after I had already served one term as District Attorney, I was elected by 66,000 plurality. I don't think that looks as if the public thinks I have no ability."

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis was called by Mr. McCurdy to testify to the fact that he had always plenty to do, and he believed the other Assistant District Attorneys had.

Mr. Phillips wanted all the parts of General Sessions adjourned, so that all the Assistant District Attorneys might be summoned as witnesses. Commissioner Linson did not think this necessary.

Before the cross-examination of Mr. Davis was concluded a recess was taken, and after recess the examination was continued.

Mr. Davis said that during the present year Mr. Fellows had not been absent from his office except during the Summer vacation. He had been connected with the District Attorney's office for ten years, and a great proportion of the cases which were given him to prepare and try were mercantile cases, involving allegations of fraud and requiring great care in examining accounts.

Mr. Davis was asked whether, if the bail cases were pressed to trial with the same speed that prison cases were, there would not be more pleas of guilty obtained. He said that had not been his experience. To get a plea of guilty from a defendant out on bail was about as hard as getting blood out of a stone. They generally waited until the evidence for the prosecution was all in, and, if a conviction was then imminent, they would plead guilty. If there was less delay, he said, there would, of course, be a greater chance for convictions, but, in his opinion, the criminal courts as present constituted were unable promptly to dispose of all prison cases and bail cases. Even with the assistance of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, it was physically impossible to have the prison cases and the bail cases disposed of. The proportion of trials was ten prison cases to one bail case. If the prison cases were not given precedence, it would be necessary to have two or three acres of Tombs to hold the prisoners. There are only three parts of the Court of General Sessions sitting at one time, and the average in each is three jury trials a day. But he remembered a case of petit larceny that took seven days to try.

"Why was the trial of Herman Clarke expedited when he was out on bail?" Mr. Davis was asked.

"He was a prisoner in the Tombs when the case was set down for trial," he replied, "but before the day set for trial he was released on bail. Both the complainant and defendant wanted a speedy trial, and as we were ready we tried."

"How do you account for the fact that there are in the District Attorney's office undisposed of 1,364 indictments, of which 801 are felonies?"

"It is physically impossible to try them," said Mr. Davis.

When asked why the case of Marie Meyer was still untried, Mr. Davis said: "For public reasons, which I don't think I ought to state on the stand."

"Is it not a fact that if a person commits a crime and can give bail he goes practically unwhipped of justice?" he was asked.

"It is not," he answered. "He will be reached sooner or later."

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre testified that the daily calendar in the three parts of the General Sessions consisted generally of ten to fifteen cases. In no instance during the present year had the court at which he was in attendance been compelled to adjourn because the District Attorney had not prepared enough business for it. The delay in the Flannelly murder case was chiefly because of the difficulty of securing an important witness in the case.

Assistant District Attorney John A. Lindsay testified that he had been connected with the District Attorney's office for over twelve years, and had charge of the appellate business. He was at the office from 10 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. every day, and spent many of his nights doing office work at his home. He was asked about the dismissal of the indictment for forgery against John C. Eno, and said that the indictment could not have been successfully prosecuted, because it was founded on an error. Eno was indicted for forgery in signing a check for $95,000 after he had, as was supposed, ceased to be President of the Second National Bank, but the testimony taken in the extradition proceedings showed that he was still President when the check was signed, and there was nothing left for the District Attorney to do but to have the indictment dismissed.

Mr. Lindsay was asked if he was aware that Col. Fellows had been counsel for Amos R. Eno, the father of John C. Eno. He had never heard so, he said.

Col. Fellows sprang up excitedly and said: "That is not true. The statement is entirely false. I never was counsel for him."

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks testified that, in his experience this year, the courts were never compelled to adjourn for want of cases prepared by the District Attorney's office. Stephen J. O'Hare and James W. Osborne, Deputy Assistants, gave similar testimony.

Col. Fellows said that it was within the discretion of the District Attorney to select the cases that should be prepared for trial, and there could be no complaint against him unless it was shown that this discretion had been improperly or corruptly used.

Mr. Phillips replied that this discretion was certainly vested in the District Attorney, but the charge against him was that there were 1,364 cases in his office undisposed of, and that he had not exhausted all the means at his command to bring them to trial. It was therefore fair to assume that there was negligence.

Deputy Assistant Gordon Battle was questioned as to the substitution of one Allen for one Dolan, who was charged with a serious offense and who was surrendered by his bondsman, Charles L. Jaehne, but he said that he preferred not to testify about that at the time, as the matter was still under investigation.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Townsend explained his action in recommending the discharge of "Moke" Murray, who was indicted for the larceny of a watch. From a man named Hoffman, by saying that he was convinced that Hoffman's identification of the defendant was not sufficiently strong to allow the case to go to a jury.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said that the reason that the cases against Moran, Hickey, and Hughes, who were indicted for causing the death of an old woman by violence, were dismissed was that he had discovered that the woman had died from natural causes in an insane asylum. The principal witness for the prosecution had written a letter to the defendant demanding $2,000 to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

Chief Clerk Henry Unger testified that there were on Oct. 31 between forty and fifty prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial. These men had all been indicted, had been brought up to plead, and their cases had been on the calendar of the courts a number of times, but had not been reached in the ordinary course of business.

The hearing was then closed, and Commissioner Linson said that he would give both parties until next Saturday to file with him questions of findings. He will then make up his report and place it in the hands of Gov. Flower..

DECREASE IN BRIDGE RECEIPTS

Fewer Passengers on Cars than Last Year but an Increase in the Carriage-way Revenues.

The report of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge for the year ending Dec. 1, 1894, has been submitted to Mayor Schieren and Mayor Gilroy.

The report shows that the year's receipts from tolls amounted to $1,190,084.14—from the railroad $1,111,815.88, and from the carriageway $87,268.26. This shows a falling off of $53,823.90 over the year 1893.

There were carried on the railroad during the year 41,714,235 passengers, which in the income derived from that department shows a falling off in the receipts of $55,-681.77, while the receipts on the carriageway show an increase of $1,857.87 over the previous year.

There were received from rentals $116,-231.09, of which $94,159.49 was received from real estate and $22,071.60 from the telegraph and telephone companies.

The police made 255 arrests, of which 111 were for intoxication and 30 for disorderly conduct. There were 86 accidents during the year, 2 sudden deaths, and 1 suicide.

During the time the bridge railroad has been in operation 346,589,521 passengers have been carried. During the last year the greatest number of passengers carried in a month was in October, when the number was 3,845,947, a daily average of 124,063. The travel on the railroad was, in 1893, 43,298,486, and in 1894, 41,063,252, showing a decrease of 8.2 per sent.

The receipts from all sources for the year was $1,850,142.18, and the expenditures, $1,521,660.94, leaving a balance on hand Dec. 1, 1894, of $328,481.24.

Utah Unnecessarily Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has received a telegram from Gov. West of Utah, saying that it is necessary that the Southern Utes, now in Utah, should be driven from the Territory, as there is likely to be trouble between them and the white settlers. He asks for troops for this work, and says that, if he does not secure them, he will have to take measures to protect his settlers. This is the second request made by the Governor of Utah for troops for the purpose of expelling the Utes from his Territory, but the Secretary of the Interior is not disposed to request troops of the War Department, it is said, as he does not believe that matters are as serious as represented by Gov. West. The last request will be sent to Gen. McCook, commanding the Department of the Colorado, for such action as he may deem proper.

The Assistant Secretary at West Point.

WEST POINT, Dec. 7.—The boom of cannon this morning announced the arrival at the Military Academy of the Assistant Secretary of War. In the afternoon a crops of the cadets were reviewed on the plains, and a reception was given at the Superintendent's quarters. Col. Ernst is in Washington at present, and the honor of receiving the Assistant Secretary devolved upon Commandant Samuel M. Mills and Adjt. John M. Carson, Jr. The cadets presented a fine appearance as they filed out in companies on the plains. The Assistant Secretary was well pleased with their manoeuvres.

UNITED ALONG THE RIVER

Organization to Preserve the Commercial Interests of New-York.

VALUABLE HOLDINGS OF THE PLANT

Men Prominent in Warehouse Trade, Shipping and Banking Connected with the Company—Those Who May Be Directors.

A great organization for the purpose of preserving the commercial interests of the port of New-York as a receiving and distributing centre has practically been formed by men who are among the foremost in the city in warehouse trade, shipping, banking, and other businesses pertaining to receiving and handling products of this and foreign countries.

The organization has not yet definitely determined upon its name or capitalization.

As far as could be learned yesterday the organization will issue a twenty-million dollar mortgage covering all the river-front property that it may acquire, which will be security for fifty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds for the face of the mortgage.

The names of the Trustees or trust companies that will act under the mortgage are at present withheld.

In addition to the $20,000,000 in bonds there will be $5,000,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $5,000,000 common stock.

The properties that will come under the control and management of this organization are on the Brooklyn shore of the East River, and extend in an almost unbroken line from Catharine Ferry around Red Hook Point, and the Atlantic and Erie Basins, to and including certain warehouses on Gowanus Bay.

All the docks, piers, and warehouses upon this two and three-quarter miles of river front, with the exception of those that are used for individual businesses and ferry purposes, will be included within the company's plant.

The plant of the company will consist of 264 brick warehouses, having a floor area of 9,300,000 square feet, bulkheads of 25,913 feet, equal to four and nine-tenths miles; thirty-five covered piers of 1,159,898 square feet; nine open piers of 17,896 square feet; storage yards with an aggregate area of forty acres, and sixteen grain elevators of a daily capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, and a storage capacity of 20,000,000 bushels.

The net earnings of these properties last year were approximately $1,500,000, but by the concentration of the eighteen different offices through which the business is now transacted, the cutting off of rebates and the effecting of other economies, it is believed that a saving of $550,000 per annum can be effected, bringing the net earnings up to $2,050,000.

Against this there will be a charge of $1,000,000 for interest upon the bonds, and $300,000 for dividends upon the preferred stock, leaving $750,000 applicable to the general purposes of the company, including dividends upon the common stock.

The Directors whom it is proposed to elect for this first year are J. S. T. Stranahan, President Atlantic Dock Company; Alexander E. Orr, David Dows & Co.; William A. Nash, President Corn Exchange Bank; David Dows, Jr., Dows & Columbia Stores; Franklin Woodruff, Woodruff's Stores; George H. Worthington, President Franklin Trust Company; H. E. Nesmith, Jr., Nesmith Stores; Martin Joost, Vice President Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; W. H. Force & Co.; Theodore A. Havemeyer, American Sugar Refining Company; E. F. Young, President First National Bank, Jersey City; William Coverly, Anchor Line Steamship Company; Thomas A. McIntyre, McIntyre & Wardwell; George W. Young, President United States Mortgage Company; Samuel Taylor, Jr., McIntyre & Wardwell; Francis D. Beard, Erie Basin Stores; Leonard A. Busby, Holt & Co., and Timothy L. Woodruff, Commercial Stores.

Although it has not yet been definitely determined who shall serve as officers of the organization for the first year, the following will, in all probability, be elected: Thomas A. McIntyre, President; David Dows, Jr., Vice President, and William A. Nash, Treasurer.

A perusal of the names of the possible Directors shows that those who are most largely interested in the receipt and distribution of cereals, coffee, sugar, raw hides, teas, and imports of every nature at this port are parties to this project.

The stores that will be embraced within this plan of consolidation are the Empire, Fulton, Martin's, Watson & Watson Elevators, Harbeck, Robert, Pierrepont, Prentice, Woodruff, Columbia, Dows, Union, Master's, Commercial, Franklin, McCormick, Clinton, Stranahan's, Laimbeer's, Excelsior, Finlay, Pinto's, Beard's Erie Basin and Amity Street Stores, United States Warehouse Company's, New-York Warehousing Company's, Merchants', and Atlantic Dock and Atlantic Dock Piers.

The following statement was received from Mr. McIntyre yesterday for publication:

My attention has been called to a publication this morning announcing the probable organization of a company to own and operate a large portion of the Brooklyn water front. I understand that this statement is to the effect that $20,000,000 of first mortgage bonds is to be issued, $5,000,000 of preferred stock, and $5,000,000 of common stock, and that I am slated as President, Mr. David Dows, Jr., as Vice President, and Mr. W. A. Nash as Treasurer.

This publication is rather premature, for, while I have been at work on some such scheme as above outlined, it is not definitely settled as yet.

I hope to succeed in carrying this scheme as outlined, for I believe it will be of great good to the business of this port, and the business in which I am engaged particularly.

All the individual warehousing interests along the water front will be subordinate to this new company, which has brought together the various interests that for years have existed to a great extent under smaller combinations and companies.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB ELECTION

Congressman-Elect Sulzer Again Choser President.

The annual meeting of the Hoboken Turtle Club, which was held at the Sinclair House, had an unusually large attendance, there being over 150 members of the club present.

Ex-Speaker and Congressman-elect William Sulzer was unanimously re-elected President of the club, and other officers were elected as follows: Vice Presidents—H. H. Brockway and William Sperb, Jr.; Treasurer—A. T. Decker; Secretary—William H. Kirby; Stewards—John O'Neill and Moss Phillipps; Auditing Committee—Floyd T. Smith, James Dame, and A. L. Ashman; Caterer—John J. Tarbell.

According to the reports of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, the club is in a flourishing condition, and has a membership of nearly 200.

Mr. Sulzer, in a brief address, thanked the members for re-electing him President of the club and congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the organization.

Inspector Scharf and His Record.

J. Thomas Scharf, the Custom House Inspector of Chinese immigrants, said yesterday, in regard to the bad feeling between himself and various officers of Collector Kilbreth's force, that he had been justified in every complaint he hand sent to Washington.

For his own course, he said, he would refer to the record. When his work began from seventy-five to eighty Chinamen a month were landing at this port. In the last six months only five had landed.

Mr. Scharf thinks the present trouble is part of a scheme of the Chinese to drive him away from here.

Mrs. Jiles Held for Trial.

Mrs. Mary Jiles of 245 West Seventeenth Street, who was arrested last Saturday on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, was taken before Justice Voorhis in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and after an examination was held for trial.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF KINGS

Returns for Three Offices Almost the Same as Those First Given by The Times.

The official count for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Court of Appeals in Kings County has been completed. Morton's plurality is 15,916. The full figures are as follows:

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Hill	70,959
Morton	86,878
Wheeler	9,707
Baldwin	933
Matchett	2,899
Matthews	1,237
Blank	646
Total	173,243

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Lockwood	80,669
Saxton	87,254
Miller	964
Steer	2,801
Hewson	1,191
Blank	575
Total	173,454

COURT OF APPEALS.

Brown	80,130
Haight	85,607
Taylor	1,018
Gevan	2,830
Wakeman	1,227
Blank	680
Total	171,492

The morning after election day The New-York Times gave Morton's plurality in Kings County at 15,375. Considering the fact that many districts were missing, The Times's figures were very close, closer, in fact, than those of any other New-York paper.

The New-York Times has always been noted for its prompt and accurate election returns.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers will report to the State Board of Canvassers Monday. They have finished their labors on the consolidation vote, and their figures show that consolidation has been carried in the city by 164 majority, and by 200 majority in the county.

In the city the vote was 64,670 in favor and 64,506 against, and in the county 64,895 for and 64,695 against. The First, Eighth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first Wards gave majorities for consolidation, while the other wards voted against the measure.

The town of Flatlands gave 225 votes in favor of to 189 against the measure.

INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WORK

Cheap Restaurants for the Poor Opened for the Winter Season.

The Industrial Christian Alliance, which did such good work during the unusual distress among the poor of this city last Winter by providing restaurants where a substantial meal could be purchased for 5 cents, has started in on its work for the coming cold season.

The People's Restaurant, 170 Bleecker Street, the headquarters of the alliance, was opened a few weeks ago, and four branches have been opened since. Tickets bearing the addresses of the restaurants can be had at $5 a hundred, by applying to Arthur W. Milbury, the Secretary of the alliance and manager of the People's Restaurants, at the Bleecker Street headquarters.

The vast amount of good that was accomplished last Winter by these restaurants is widely known. They enabled thousands of men and women and their dependent families to live through the Winter, and an auxiliary employment bureau furnished positions for thousands of heads of families.

Secretary Milbury worked almost all of the Winter on an average of eighteen hours a day, and had the satisfaction of seeing his labors bring forth excellent results.

The five-cent-meal system took from the city an objectionable feature that the distress of the poor at that time would otherwise have brought forth. It stopped men from begging money for meals, for most of the business houses and churches in the city purchased tickets, and gave them to hungry applicants.

The Business Men's Relief Committee of the Industrial Christian Alliance furnished rich, nutritious stew meat, coffee, and bread for a five-cent meal. The central office was at the Bleecker Street restaurant, where a kitchen was fitted, with a capacity of 25,000 meals a day. The original intention last Winter was to supply hot meals at the restaurant counters, but the great demand for food for family consumption at home induced the committee to broaden its work, and furnish a quantity of food sufficient for a meal for a family of four for 5 cents.

A meeting in the interest of the alliance will be held to-morrow evening at the North Orange Baptist Church, Orange, N. J. Addresses will be made by Secretary Milbury and by a number of the employes of the alliance.

MRS. HETTY GREEN WAS DISCOVERED

As Mrs. Gray She Lived Three Days in a Brooklyn Hotel.

Mrs. Hetty Green, the wealthiest woman in the United States, and her daughter, Sevilla, registered at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last Tuesday as Mrs. H. Gray and Miss Gray. This was done so that Mrs. Green would not be annoyed by inquisitive people staring at them.

A reporter met Mrs. Green in the hotel Thursday and interviewed her. She had just returned from Wall Street. When the article was published Mrs. Green decided that the Hotel St. George was no place for her any longer, so yesterday evening she paid her bill, and she and her daughter flitted quietly away.

Mrs. Green and her daughter will eat their Christmas dinner with Mr. Green, who is stopping at the Union Club in this city.

The clerk at the Hotel St. George said he had registered the Greens under assumed names to save them from bother, and that they occupied one of the best suites of rooms in the house.

OHIO FOOD COMMISSION TRIALS

The Case of John Oesper to be Taken Up To-day in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The lawyers in the case of John Oesper, the drug clerk whose arrest was caused by the State Food and Dairy Commission for selling Paskola, will begin their labors to-morrow morning in Justice Winkler's court. The defense gave notice to-day that it would file a demurrer to-morrow.

One of the liquor men arrested yesterday by the commission pleaded guilty to-day and paid a fine of $75 and costs. The other cases are expected to be fought to the end.

Dynamite Tied to His Wagon Spring.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Town Council, a short time ago, adopted a resolution forbidding contractors doing town work, to employ foreigners. As a consequence, A. W. Roliker, who has a contract for a street improvement, was obliged to discharge a number of Italians.

He reported to the police this morning that he had found a tin box, filled with dynamite, wired to the spring of his wagon. The box was so arranged that the slightest jolt would explode the dynamite. He believes it was the work of some of the discharged Italians, but the police have not been able to obtain any evidence against them.

Mortgaged for $1,000,000.

The Boards of Home and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have mortgaged their property at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings for $1,000,000. The mortgage, which was filed yesterday, is for a period of ten years, and states that the boards have given their bonds in $500,000 each at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

MR. KENNA MUST EXPLAIN

Kings County Register Accused of Misapplying Money.

EXCEEDED HIS LIMIT BY $21,000

Supervisor at Large Fitchie Makes the Accusation—Contracts Made in Excess of the Appropriation.

Register Thomas J. Kenna of Kings County is in a predicament. Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie charges him with having misapplied public moneys in connection with the work of establishing the block index system in the Register's office.

Mr. Fitchie not only makes this charge, but says Mr. Kenna's action was clearly illegal, and that he knows well what the penalty is for misapplying public funds.

Mr. Kenna has been directed by the Board of Estimate to appear before it next Monday morning and explain his work and the expenditures.

The matter came up last week when Mr. Kenna applied to the Board of Estimate for $27,000 to complete his work up to Jan. 1, when he will relinquish the office, but the matter was adjourned until yesterday, when Mayor Schieren, Controller Corwin, City Auditor Weber, Supervisor at Large Fitchie, and County Treasurer Adams were present. Mr. Kenna again applied for funds, but this time he asked for only $21,430.40, which, he stated, was due on existing contracts for books, maps, &c.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie, after this application had been made, said:

"Under the resolution first passed in July an appropriation was made for the purpose of preparing a plant for commencing the re-indexing after Jan. 1, 1895. This board passed a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to issue bonds to the amount of $75,000 for the preparation of the plant. Instead of preparing the plant, it seems that the Register has gone ahead of time even, and, in direct violation of the law, has exhausted that money in copying and recopying indices that were entirely unnecessary for the preparation of the plant. Under Section 14 of the act it is expressly stated that after Jan. 1, 1895, the Register shall proceed to do certain things. Under the resolution as presented to this board the Register is prevented from doing anything under Section 23, which is permissive, while Section 14 is mandatory, but not until after Jan. 1, 1895."

Mr. Fitchie then read the law on the subject, and continued: "Now, we made provision for the preparation of the plant, but, instead of preparing it, and getting the maps and the blocks and the books and the blanks necessary for these indices, they have gone on and expended $62,000 for recopying indices, commencing at 1877 and going backward, which is clearly to my mind, under the resolution and under the act itself, illegal, and the money which was appropriated for that purpose has been misapplied. Consequently, I don't think the board is called upon to appropriate any further moneys, because the Register, having been a Judge, and the Superintendent being the man who drafted the law, know what the penalty is for misapplying public moneys.

"It seems to me very clear that the Register has gone on, not only in direct violation of the express terms of the law, but he has exceeded it. The law expressly applies to what occurs after Jan. 1. I think the Register, from misapplying the funds, ought to make good. He has gone on without authority from this board. It don't make any difference what authority he got outside. He is subject to the orders and instructions and resolution of this board, and, as custodians of the people's money, I think we would be making ourselves, as lawyers term it, particeps criminis by voting any more money."

Corporation Counsel McDonald was asked for an opinion on the matter. He said:

"I understood that at the meeting to-day the Register would submit the contracts vouching for the extent of obligations that he expressed in his previous communication to this board. I have seen no such contracts. This communication which you hand me is a mere general assertion on his part, in the form of a letter, that the amount due on existing contracts for books, maps, and all material needed in his office on Jan. 1, 1895, is $21,430.40.

"It is perfectly plain that the Register, in the administration of this act, ought, when he found that the appropriation was deficient, if it were deficient, to have come in and stated the situation to the board, and sought to obtain from it an additional appropriation before either expending or entering into obligations for any expenditure beyond the appropriation. He has contracted obligations which will require for their liquidation $21,430 more than has ever been appropriated by the board."

Supervisor at Large Fitchie again referred to the matter and said: "I hold that the Register is liable for the preparation of the books, maps, and indices that are necessary to go on under the resolution, from the fact that he has, through the operation of his Superintendent, or whoever it may be, in direct violation of the law, expended $62,-000 for recopying."

Then the board adopted a resolution to the effect that the Register be requested to submit the contracts by virtue of which he claims that $21,000 is required, together with a detailed statement of the expenditures already made by him, and that he be requested to appear before the Board of Estimate next Monday morning, and make explanations.

WANTED TO LYNCH A WHITE PRISONER

Alleged Assassin of Treasurer Copes Caught in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7.—Detectives and Deputy Sheriffs had a hard task yesterday in preventing the lynching of D. C. Murphy, alias J. T. Spankin, a white man charged with being the principal in the assassination of Treasurer Robert Copes of Orangeburg early in October.

Murphy was captured in the woods near a small village in Beaufort County. He was taken to Orangeburg. As soon as his arrest was known, heavily-armed men gathered for the purpose of inflicting immediate punishment.

The detectives secretly and with difficulty took their prisoner out of town and brought him to this city.

Evidence was secured to implicate several other people in the assassination.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN OLEOMARGARINE

Internal Revenue Officers Investigating Charges at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The local Internal Revenue officers are investigating what may prove to be extensive frauds on the Government by local dealers in oleomargarine.

The revenue officers allege that certain wholesale dealers have been billing oleomargarine in quantities to consumers, when in fact they were delivering the goods to retail grocers, who paid no tax. It is said that the consumers to whom the goods were billed are patrons of the retail grocers, who are known to be purchasers of oleo.

If this charge is established, the Government will be severe in its punishment of the retailers as well as the wholesalers.

A Congressional Labor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House Labor Committee on Tuesday next will meet Commissioners Wright and Kernan, who investigated the recent labor troubles, to obtain their views on a proposed bill on the labor trouble question. So far as the committee has been able to learn, the Commissioners are in accord with the committee bill. One question, however, it desires to discuss with the Commissioners is the feature of chartering labor organizations. Questions have arisen which make this a very important point, and the committee wants to cover it thoroughly in the bill.

Eight Years for Each Counterfeiter.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7.—The two Bethel counterfeiters, John Davis, alias J. W. Murphy, and Russell B. Hoyt of Bethel, were each sentenced to-day to eight years in State prison. Deputy United States Marshal M. Y. Carmody was fined $10 for not having the prisoners present when the court opened.

NORDICA CHANGES HER MIND

She Has Arranged with Abbey and Grau, and Will Fulfill Her New-Haven Engagement to Sing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Mme. Nordica, who last Tuesday afternoon sent word to the managers of the New-Haven Gounod Society that she would not sing for them in "The Messiah," in this city on Tuesday, Dec. 18, notwithstanding her contract to appear here on the date in question, has changed her mind, and yesterday sent word by her personal agent, Leon Margulies of New-York, that she would sing on Dec. 18. Mme. Nordica had been booked to appear in Philadelphia in grand opera, Dec. 18, but that engagement has been canceled, that she may come to this city.

Agent Margulies said, in behalf of Mme. Nordica, that she wanted the public to understand that she always meant to keep her engagements, and that the hitch in the proceedings was due to the difficulty in getting an understanding with her operatic managers. Her determination to come to New-Haven has been at much personal sacrifice, and much financial loss.

It is further stated for Mme. Nordica that when she agreed to the date of the Gounod Society's performance on Dec. 18 she was in Europe, where it was impossible to confer with her operatic managers. She knew it was not customary to have grand opera in New-York on Tuesday nights. She supposed, therefore, that there would be no doubt that her Tuesday nights would be open. Wholly unknown to her, the operatic managers arranged for an extra performance in Philadelphia for Tuesday night, Dec. 18. She even thought then it would be possible for the Gounod Society to change the date, but, on hearing that it was impossible to make the change, she decided to fulfill her contract with the Gounod Society.

JAEHNE INDICTED, IT IS SAID

HE USED CHARLES ALLEN AS A BURGLAR'S SUBSTITUTE.

Allen, in the Tombs, Says He Was Passed as John Dolan, for Whom Jaehne Was Responsible.

It was generally understood yesterday by those in a position to know that indictments had been ordered against Charles L. Jaehne, brother of "Boodle" Alderman Jaehne, who lives at 288 Hudson Street, and Charles Allen of 412 West Seventeenth Street, for the part they played Wednesday in palming off Allen as John Dolan, an alleged burglar, for whom Jaehne was bondsman. Allen is now in the Tombs, and it was said that Jaehne would soon be arrested.

The story of the remarkable piece of fraud came out yesterday. Jaehne, who is known as a professional bondsman, went on the bond, some time ago, of John Dolan and James Hughes, who were indicted last February for burglary. A warrant for these men was issued by Judge Martine Monday and given to Detective Sergeant Reilly to serve. Jaehne was called upon to deliver the prisoners.

He promised to meet the detective in a Centre Street saloon. He kept the appointment, and so did Hughes, but Dolan, who was alleged to be in Philadelphia, failed to do so. A man named George was on hand to go on the new bonds. As time flew rapidly by it became necessary to meet the dilemma. It is alleged that Charles Allen, a young painter, who was in the saloon, was persuaded to personate the missing man.

At all events, he accompanied the party across the street to the District Attorney's office and answered to the name of Dolan.

Here a hitch occurred. George, the new bondsman, backed out. Allen, alias Dolan, and Hughes were taken to the Tombs. It then occurred to Allen that he was getting the short end of the bargain, and he complained to the District Attorney's office.

He made an affidavit to the facts before Assistant District Attorney Battle yesterday, and it was generally believed that indictments had been found.

Jaehne is employed by the Street-Cleaning Department, and claimed that his part in the transaction was honest, and that he mistook Allen for Dolan.

A reporter for The New-York Times saw Allen in the Tombs yesterday afternoon. "The truth of the matter is just this," he said. "I had been drinking a little Wednesday. You see I've been out of work at my trade—that of a painter—for some time, and have a wife to support. Well, I went into the Centre Street saloon. "Jimmie" Hughes, whom I used to know, was there with a strange man. The latter was rather short, had a light mustache, and wore a blue overcoat.

"He asked me to take a drink. I took whisky. After that I felt kind of dizzy like, and I have since thought the whisky was drugged. At all events, when the stranger asked me to cross the street and say I was Dolan, and that it would be all right, I did so. Now I'm in jail for it, although the woman who was robbed has seen me, and says I'm not the man at all."

Allen is twenty-nine years old, appears to be intelligent, and says he was never in jail before.

Charles Jaehne left his house early yesterday morning, and was gone all day. Mrs. Jaehne told the reporter her husband was innocent, and that she did not believe he had been indicted.

CONCORD WARNED OF ITS IMPENDING DOOM

A Washington Prophet Predicts the Downfall of the City.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—The following letter addressed to the Governor of New-Hampshire, dated Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, and signed Benjamin F. Hunter, has been received by Secretary of State Stearns:

You are informed that among the many cities which shall be smitten with a horrible calamity, and destroyed inside of two years from this very day, is the one in which you now live, known as Concord. Every house there shall be thrown down level with the ground, and all the inhabitants thereof shall be scattered so that no two of them shall be found together. It is the office of the prophet, who also is a Nazarite unto God, to tell the people what God is going to do to them for their past wickedness. But under no circumstances is he allowed to tell them when. Thus says the Lord, "The wicked shall all fall at once. Yea, will I scatter them to the four corners of the earth. Amen."

BIG CONTRACT FOR GRANITE

Work for Two Years Furnishing Stone for the Long Island Bridge.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Leet's Island quarries have received orders for the granite to be used in the construction of the New-York and Long Island Bridge. The order is the largest single one that has ever been received in this State. About 40,000 cubic yards of cut granite is to be used in the piers alone. Beside this, it is estimated that there is to be about 20,000 cubic yards of granite used in the Long Island approach. The value of this quantity of stone is estimated at about $1,000,000.

The quarries will need an additional force of 500 men, and this force will be given employment for at least two years. The first course blocks will be ready to deliver about Feb. 1 next.

To Discuss the Currency Question.

The currency question in all its bearings is the subject which is to be discussed to-night at the dinner at the Reform Club. Many prominent bankers and financiers will be present.

C. C. Jackson of Boston, author of the pamphlet, "Has Gold Appreciated?" will speak.

Among the guests will be President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, formerly

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sugar Speculation Still on the Increase.

VIGOROUS BUYING BY THE INSIDERS

More Than Half the Capital Stock of the Company Traded In—A Net Advance of Nearly 5 Points—The General List Also Higher.

Speculation in Sugar was once more the overshadowing feature in the stock market yesterday. It was strong from the opening until the close of business, the highest price of the day being made just before the close. The first quotations were from ¾ to 1½ points above Thursday's closing, and the advance was well held. There were, of course, occasional recessions, but the insiders continued to buy, noticeably in the last hour, with the result of a final net gain of 4⅞ points. The transactions footed up 188,101 shares, against 170,842 shares on Wednesday, and 157,585 shares on Thursday. In the three days the total sales have been 516,528 shares, or 141,528 more than the entire issue of common stock.

No one pretended to give any reason for the upward movement in Sugar, other than the will of the insiders. Incidentally the tenor of the news from Washington indicating the improbability of any tariff legislation at this session of Congress was commented on as being favorable to the Sugar Trust, but no one explained the enormous buying of the stock on that ground. The promised statement from the managers of the combination, relative to its affairs, was not made; on the contrary, it was announced that it would not be issued at this time. This determination was construed to mean that as the danger of Congressional action on tariff matters had been eliminated from the situation the managers had determined to save their ammunition for a more pressing occasion. There was very slight activity in the other industrials, but they were all materially higher. Chicago Gas was particularly well bought, and it closed strong at a gain of 1⅝ points. General Electric advanced 1⅜ points, Wallace Lead, Cordage, and Western Union each improved 1¼ points.

A sharp covering movement in the Grangers resulted in advances in stocks comprising the group. St. Paul was in active demand, and sold up from 67½ to 69½. The final price was 69¼, a net gain of 1½ points on sales of 57,670 shares. Burlington touched 73, but closed at 72⅝, a net gain of ¾ points, on sales of more than 21,500 shares. Northwestern and Rock Island were less active, but they closed 1⅛ points and 1 point higher, respectively. The advance was based on information from Washington, suggesting the probabilities of the repeal of the anti-pooling clauses of the Inter-State Commerce act. The improvement in the Grangers was reflected in the general list, which, with very few exceptions, was higher.

Late in the afternoon the tone of the market was very firm. The taking of $1,250,000 gold for export had no appreciable adverse influence, the belief being that the movement will not be so extensive as has been anticipated. Improving railway earnings were more talked about than the gold exports.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was small. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ½ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,096,612, and balances $6,628,045. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $606,201.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong. Posted rates were $4.88 for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental finances were quoted at 5.16⅛ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40 and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount, selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Boston—12½@15c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active and higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn City 1st	1½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1½
G. H. & S. A. 2d	1
Lacledе Gas 1st	5⅝
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	1⅜
Ohio Southern 1st	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1¼
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st	1
Union Elevated 1st	1¼
United States Cordage 1st	3

DECLINED.

Erie 2d certificates	2¼
Green Bay inc	3
Peoria, D. & E. 2d	2
Richmond & Danville 5s	1

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	4⅞
American Sugar Refining pf	2¼
Bay State Gas	¾
Chicago Gas	1⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	¾
C., C., C. & St. Louis	¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Delaware & Hudson	¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	¾
General Electric	1⅜
Lake Shore	1¼
Manhattan	1½
Michigan Central	⅞
Minn. & St. Louis, all assessments paid	⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	¾
National Lead	1¼
New-Jersey Central	1
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	4⅜
St Paul & Omaha	1⅞
Southern Railway pf	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
United States Cordage	1¼
United States Cordage gtd	3
United States Cordage pf	1⅝
United States Rubber	¾
Western Union	1¼

DECLINED.

Iowa Central pf	1
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	1

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the movement of the active stocks during the week, and also the net changes at the close yesterday compared with the final prices on the previous Friday.

	High. Low.	Last.	Adv.
Sugar	91⅜ 82⅜	91⅝	7¾
Chicago Gas	73⅛ 68⅝	72⅝	2⅝
Distilling & C. F.	9¼ 7⅞	9⅛	⅝
General Electric	36¼ 34½	36	1⅜
Lead	40⅝ 37¾	40⅝	2⅜
Western Union	88½ 86¼	88¼	1⅜
St. Paul	69½ 67¼	69¼	1½
C., B. & Q.	73 68⅝	72⅝	3½
Rock Island	62⅞ 60½	62⅜	2¼
Northwestern	99¾ 96¼	98⅝	3⅞
N. J. Central	94⅜ 92½	94	1½
N. Y. Central	99½ 98⅝	99¼	1½
Reading	16¾ 14½	15⅝	½
Pacific Mail	23¼ 20¾	22⅜	1½

Government bonds were quiet. The 5s coupon advanced ⅛. The sales on call were $1,000 4s coupon at 116 and $1,000 5s coupon at 119¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	97	..
4s, r	114½	115¼
4s, c	115¾	116¼
5s, r	119	119½
5s, c	119¾	119½
Currency 6s, 1895	99½	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $1,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 89, and $5,000 do 6s preferred, trust receipts, stamped, at 9⅝.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	450
*American Sugar Refining	87½	91¾	87½	91⅝	91⅝	91¾	188,101
*American Sugar Refining pf	91¾	94	91¾	94	93	93½	465
*American Tobacco	93½	94¼	93½	94	93½	94½	920
American Tobacco pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	107	108	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅝	5	4⅞	5	5	5⅛	1,410
*Bay State Gas	21½	22	21½	22	21	21⅝	300
Canada Southern	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½	50⅝	50⅞	250
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	18	18	18¼	18½	225
Chicago Gas	71⅜	72⅝	71¼	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	43,950
Chicago & Alton	145½	145½	145½	145½	145	147	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	95	95	95	95	95	..	10
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	98¾	97⅜	98⅝	98⅝	98¾	7,950
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71½	73	71¼	72⅝	72½	72⅝	21,500
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅜	38½	38¾	325
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57½	59½	57½	59¼	59⅛	59¼	57,670
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	117½	118	117½	118	118½	120	12
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	61⅜	62⅝	61⅜	62⅜	62½	62⅝	5,653
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26½	26½	26½	25½	26	10
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	75	75	75	75	70	90	50
Consolidated Gas Company	126¼	126½	126	126½	126¾	127	650
Delaware & Hudson	126⅜	127	126⅜	127	126¾	127	864
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160¼	161⅜	160¼	161⅜	161¼	161¾	1,005
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	34½	35	202
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	4,280
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	99½	99½	98¼	100	120
General Electric	35⅛	36¼	35⅛	36	36	36⅜	1,935
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3¼	4	510
Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	25	26	150
Lacledе Gas	24½	25⅝	24½	24⅝	24½	25	3,660
Lacledе Gas pf	78	78	78	78	78	80	9
Lake Erie & Western pf	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	70½	72	20
Lake Shore	135	136	135	136	136	136⅞	952
*Long Island Traction	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14	320
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54¼	54⅛	54¼	10,045
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21	21	21	21	20	22	100
Manhattan Consolidated	105	107⅜	105	107¼	107⅛	107½	6,837
Michigan Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	..	..	100
Minn. & St. L., all as. paid	28½	28½	28	28	28	29¼	302
Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	40	44	200
Missouri Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	2,600
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅛	22½	23	1,016
*National Lead Company	39¾	40⅜	39⅝	40⅜	40½	41	2,600
*National Lead Company pf	84½	85¼	84½	85	85	85½	1,645
New-Jersey Central	93½	94⅜	93½	94	94	94¼	2,838
New-York Central	99	99½	99	99½	99½	100	475
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	31	31½	31	31¼	31¼	31⅜	410
New-York & New-Haven	195¼	195¾	195¼	195¼	194	196	150
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	29	28½	29	29	29½	200
New-York, L. E. & Western	11¾	12	11⅝	12	12	12¼	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	15	15½	15	15½	15½	15⅝	350
Norfolk & Western	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾	7	900
Norfolk & Western pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¼	20¾	100
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	32
Northern Pacific pf	17½	18	17½	18	17⅝	18	827
Ontario & Western	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	400
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	10	12	100
Pacific Mail	23	23⅛	22¾	22¾	22½	23	1,945
Philadelphia & Reading	14⅞	16⅛	14¾	15⅝	15½	15¾	7,000
Pittsburg & Western pf	33	33½	32¾	32¾	32	33	1,225
Pullman Palace Car Co	155½	156	155½	156	156	158	221
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞	482
St. Paul & Omaha	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	34¼	34½	1,300
St. Paul & Omaha pf	110½	112¾	110½	112¾	112	113	86
Southern Pacific	19	19¼	19	19¼	19	20	450
Southern Railway	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	12	12¼	1,760
Southern Railway pf	37⅛	38¼	37⅛	38¼	38	38¾	3,056
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½	16	16½	1,610
Texas Pacific	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	510
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½	400
United States Cordage	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	9⅝	9¾	1,047
United States Cordage pf	16½	17	16½	16⅞	16⅝	17½	1,047
United States Cordage gtd	27	28	27	28	27½	29½	200
United States Rubber	42	42¾	42	42¾	42½	43	500
*United States Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾	9½	19
*United States Leather pf	60	60⅜	59⅜	60¼	60	61	510
Wabash pf	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14¾	1,220
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	105	115	5
Western Union Telegraph	87½	88½	87½	88½	88⅜	88½	9,004
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10⅞	11⅜	2,230
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	39	43	130

Total sales 382,106

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	64¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	108
3,000	64⅝	5,000	
3,000	64⅝	Erie 4th Mortgage	114¼
10,000	64½	1,000	
1,000	64⅝	Gal, Har & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	91¼
1,000	64½	10,000	
3,000	64⅝	4,000	91¾
5,000	64¾	Gal, Har & S An 2d	99
40,000	64⅞	4,000	
29,000	65	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	89⅞
15,000	65⅛	2,000	
5,000	65	10,000	90
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	18⅝	Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s	111
2,000	18⅝	7,000	
5,000	18¼	G Bay, W & St P Inc	7
3,000	18⅜	10,000	
5,000	18¾	H & T Cent G M 4s	62
10,000	18	1,000	
10,000	18¼	H & T Cent 1st 5s	105½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	111⅜	2,000	
Brooklyn City 1st	114	Kanawha & Mich 4s	76½
5,000		6,000	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	86	Kansas City & P 1st	73
11,000		10,000	
10,000	86	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	91
Brooklyn Elev 2d	52¾	2,000	
3,000		3,000	91½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	105	5,000	92
1,000		5,000	92½
Cent of N J G M 5s	112½	1,000	92¾
5,000, c	105¾	1,600	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	120	L S & M S Div Bds	112½
6,000		500	
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A	120	L S & M So 1st Coup	120
25,000		3,000	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	109¾	25,000	120¼
2,000		Louis & Nash Cons	109¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 5s	98	2,000	
1,000		Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	78
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	121¼	1,000	
1,000		3d Pref Inc	18
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	83¾	5,000	
5,000		Mexican Int 1st 4s	96½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	41	4,000	
39,000	41¼	Mex Nat Construction 4s	71½
5,000	41¼	2,000	
11,000	41⅝	Mich Cent Cons 7s	121¼
10,000	41⅝	1,000	
30,000	41⅜	Mil, L S & West 1st Michigan Div	130½
5,000	41¾	5,000	
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s	107	Mo, Kan & East 1st	84
53,000	107¼	12,000	84⅜
2,000	107	2,000	84
6,000		9,000	84⅜
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	104½	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	81¼
5,000		14,000	81⅝
Chi, R I & P 5s	104¾	18,000	81⅞
2,000		2,000	81¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st	130	5,000	81½
1,000		4,000	81¼
C, St P & Minn 1st	130	10,000	81⅜
1,000		2,000	81¼
Chi, St P & Minn 2d	100¼	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	46
1,000		15,000	46½
Chi, St P & Minn 3-4s, Class A	18⅝	500	46
2,000	18⅝	2,000	46⅜
5,000	18¼	6,000	46½
3,000	18⅜	M, K & T of Texas 5s	76
8,000	18⅝	1,000	
5,000	18¾	Mo Pac 1st Cons Extension 4s	96½
10,000	18	10,000	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	111⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	66¼
1,000		3,000	
Brooklyn City 1st	114	3,000	66½
5,000		Nash, C & St L Con	100½
Brooklyn Elev 1st	86	2,000	
11,000		N Y Cent 1st Coup	127¾
10,000	86	1,000	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	52¾	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	102¼
3,000		1,000	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	105	N Y Elevated 1st	111
1,000		5,600	
Cent of N J G M 5s	112½	N Y, L E & W Con 5s	110⅜
5,000, c	105¾	1,000	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	120	N Y O & W Con 5s	103¼
6,000		2,000	
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A	120	Nor Pac 1st Coup	116
25,000		3,000	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	109¾	N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol	67
20,000	75	D, M & Co Eng Certs	68
2,000	75¼	14,000	
2,000	75⅜	Nor Pac 2d Reg	86½
20,000	75⅝	*5,000	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	96	Nor Pac Cons 5s	28⅜
6,000	95⅞	3,000	
Ches, O & S W 6s Coupon Off	108¼	3,000	28⅜
2,000		Nor Ry of Cal 5s	91⅞
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	98	10,000	
1,000		Ohio Southern 1st	94¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	121¼	1,000	
1,000		5,000	94½
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	83¾	1,000	95½
5,000		Ohio South G M 4s	49
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	41	5,000	
39,000	41¼	Ore Imp Co 6os 5s	50
5,000	41¼	1,000	
11,000	41⅝	Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs	71¾
10,000	41⅝	2,000	
30,000	41⅜	Oregon Short Line 6s	95
5,000	41¾	2,000	
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s	107	10,000	90½
53,000	107¼	5,000	90¾
2,000	107	Penn Co's Gtd 4½s	91¼
6,000		1,000	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	104½	Penn Co's 4½s, Reg	109¼
5,000		1,000	
Chi, R I & P 5s	104¾	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	25
2,000		5,000	
Chi, St P & Minn 1st	130	Phil & R, 1st Pref In	27¼
1,000		5,000	
C, St P & Minn 1st	130	26,000	28
1,000		10,000	28½
Chi, St P & Minn 2d	100¼	2d Pref Inc	18
1,000		10,000	
Chi, St P & Minn 3-4s, Class A	18⅝	2,000	17⅞
2,000	18⅝	3,000	18
5,000	18¼	3d Pref Inc	14
3,000	18⅜	5,000	
8,000	18⅝	2,000	13⅞
5,000	18¾	10,000	14
10,000	18	Phil & Read Gen 4s	75½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	111⅜	10,000	
1,000		Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	140
Brooklyn City 1st	114	10,000	
5,000		Pitts, Ft W & C 2d	141
Brooklyn Elev 1st	86	1,000	
11,000	86	Pitts, Ft W & C 3d	132½
10,000	86	5,000	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	52¾	Pitts & Con 1st 4s	83¼
3,000		10,000	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	105	Rich & Dan Deb 5s Stamped	83¼
1,000		1,000	
Cent of N J G M 5s	112½	2,000	92
5,000, c	105¾	Rio Grande West 1st	71
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	120	3,000	
6,000		St L & St Fr Con 4s	45
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A	120	10,000	
25,000		4,000&20F	45
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	109¾	St L & S F G M 6s	101½
20,000	75	1,000	
2,000	75¼	St Louis S W 1st	61⅞
2,000	75⅜	1,000	
20,000	75⅝	45,000	62
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	96	15,000	61⅝
6,000	95⅞	15,000	62
Ches, O & S W 6s Coupon Off	108¼	15,000	61⅞
2,000		13,000	62
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	98	14,000	62¼
1,000		6,000	62⅜
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	121¼	1,000	62½
1,000		5,000	62⅜
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	83¾	50,000	62½
5,000		St Louis S W 2d Inc	25
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	41	5,000	19½
39,000	41¼	1,000	19¾
5,000	41¼	14,000	19¼
11,000	41⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s	57¼
10,000	41⅝	7,000	
30,000	41⅜	8,000	57
5,000	41¾	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 5s	104¾
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s	107	4,000	
53,000	107¼	Montan Ext 4s	92¼
2,000	107	13,000	84
6,000		2,000	84½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	104½	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s Reduced to 4½s	102¼
5,000&20F	104½	10,000	
Chi, R I & P 5s	104¾	Savannah & West 1st	55
2,000		10,000	
Chi, St P & Minn 1st	130	5,000	55½
1,000		6,000	55⅝
C, St P & Minn 1st	130	5,000	55¾
1,000		Southern Ry 1st 5s	88¼
Chi, St P & Minn 2d	100¼	2,000	
1,000		26,000	88½
Chi, St P & Minn 3-4s, Class A	18⅝	1,000	88⅝
2,000	18⅝	12,000	88½
5,000	18¼	5,000	88⅝
3,000	18⅜	5,000	88½
8,000	18⅝	22,000	88⅝
5,000	18¾	1,000	88½
10,000	18	28,000	88¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	111⅜	19,000	88⅞
1,000		8,000	89
Brooklyn City 1st	114	5,000	89⅞
5,000		13,000	89¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st	86	8,000	89¾
11,000	86	12,000	89⅝
10,000	86	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	87⅜
Brooklyn Elev 2d	52¾	2,000	
3,000		7,000	87¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	105	Texas & Pac 2d Inc	26⅛
1,000		15,000	26¼
Cent of N J G M 5s	112½	15,000	26⅜
5,000, c	105¾	1,000	26¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	120	20,000	26¼
6,000		Tol, A A & N M 1st	80
Ches & Ohio 1st Series A	120	1,000	
25,000		Tol, Peo & West 4s	74
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	109¾	2,000	
20,000	75	Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts	60½
2,000	75¼	7,000	60½
2,000	75⅜	1,000	60¾
20,000	75⅝	4,000	61
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	96	Union Elevated 1st 6s	107
6,000	95⅞	7,000	
Ches, O & S W 6s Coupon Off	108¼	1,000	83¼
2,000		5,000	83½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	98	5,000	83¾
1,000		15,000	84
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s	121¼	U N J R R & C Co 4s	92
1,000		1,000	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	83¾	Union Pac 1st, 1898	105⅞
5,000		51,000	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	41	Union Pac 1st, 1899	106⅞
39,000	41¼	30,000	
5,000	41¼	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	88
11,000	41⅝	4,000	
10,000	41⅝	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	98
30,000	41⅜	1,000	
5,000	41¾	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	39⅜
Chi & Northwestern 30-Year Deb 5s	107	2,000	
53,000	107¼	U S Cordage Co 1st	61¾
2,000	107	5,000	
6,000		12,000	69¾
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	104½	3,000	70
5,000&20F	104½	Virginia Midland G M Guarantee Stamped	95½
Chi, R I & P 5s	104¾	4,000	
2,000	104¾	Wabash 1st 5s	114
Chi, St P & Minn 1st	130	1,000	
1,000		1,000	104⅞
C, St P & Minn 1st	130	14,000	105
1,000		Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	70¼
Chi, St P & Minn 2d	100¼	1,000	
1,000		5,000	70½
Chi, St P & Minn 3-4s, Class A	18⅝	Wash C & W 4s	106⅞
2,000	18⅝	25,000	
5,000	18¼	Registered	106½
3,000	18⅜	10,000	
8,000	18⅝	W Y & Penn 2d Trust Receipts	105¾
5,000	18¾	1,000	
10,000	18	10,000	25⅛
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	111⅜	40,000	25
1,000		20,000	25⅛
Brooklyn City 1st	114	Western Pac Bonds	106⅜
5,000		1,000	106⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st	86	Wheeling & L E 1st	53½
11,000	86	10,000	
10,000	86	Wiscon Cent Co 1st	53½
Brooklyn Elev 2d	52¾	1,000	
3,000			
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	105		
1,000			
Cent of N J G M 5s	112½		
5,000, c	105¾		
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	120		
6,000			

Total sales $1,895,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	142	145
Albany & Sus	165	175
Alton & Terre Haute	36	38
American Coal	90	..
American Cotton Oil pf	70½	72
American District Telegraph	30	49
American Express	110	112
Am. T. & C.	90	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	..
Baltimore & Ohio	67	68
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
B. & So. Illinois pf	130	..
Boston Air Line pf	100¼	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	49	..
Canadian Pacific	59¼	60½
Cedar F. & M.	4½	5½
Central Pacific	14½	15½
Central & So. Am. Telegraph	111	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53
Chicago & Northwestern pf	141	141½
Chicago, C. & St. L. pf	83	86
Cleveland & Pittsburg	156	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8½	9
Col. & H. Coal	5	6
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	17¼	17¾
Columbus, Hocking V & T. pf	17½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern R. R. Co.

Having bought a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company, at $1,134.61 for each $1,000 of bonds, with coupons due Feb. 1, 1894, and after attached, to be delivered and paid for on Feb. 1, 1895, the Illinois Central Railroad Company hereby offers to pay the same price of Eleven Hundred and Thirty-four Dollars and Sixty-one Cents for each $1,000 of such bonds, with like coupons attached, on their delivery at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 214 Broadway, New-York, on Feb. 1, 1895, provided the owner thereof shall, on or before Jan. 1, 1895, have notified the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in writing, of the acceptance of this offer. Such notifications must specify the numbers of the bonds to be delivered. The right to withdraw this offer at any time without notice is reserved. Forms of notification will be furnished on application.

Illinois Central Railroad Company,
by H. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1894.

No. 15 Wall St.,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1894.

OFFICE OF
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company

Equipment Trust.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the terms of the said trust twenty certificates of one thousand dollars each of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company Equipment Trust have been drawn for redemption and cancellation, as follows:

SERIES B.
511, 518, 524, 531, 540, 554, 580, 592, 594, 597.
SERIES C.
608, 613, 615, 630, 635, 678, 681, 682, 691, 693.

The interest upon said certificates will cease on Jan. 1, 1895.

JOHN J. McCOOK,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS, } Trustees.
GEO. F. CRANE,

LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

A decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement, and the Certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New-York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to and including Jan. 10, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on payment of 1 per cent. penalty. It is important for their protection that bondholders should deposit their bonds without delay.

LITTLE ROCK & MEMPHIS R. R. CO.
BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLARD,
JAMES H. SMITH,
HENRY DE COPPET,
HENRY K. SHELDON,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT.
Moderate expense.
Real Estate Trust Co., 30 Nassau St.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate, with Prices Generally Lower.

EXPORTERS VERY LIGHT BUYERS

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Steady—Cotton Easier—Coffee Lower.

The general drift was to easier prices, with almost an entire absence of outside influences, which led to a general scalping business, while shippers were holding off to a considerable extent. Wheat followed the West and closed at a decline. Corn was higher at the close on better Western reports. Cotton lost through the heavy crop movement, and coffee was influenced by free offerings.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60½@	60¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	57 @	..
Oats, No. 2, elevator	34⅜@	34½
Flour, straight Winter	$2.75 @	$2.90
Flour, straight Spring	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	5¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Penn. X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western steam	7.22½@	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	25
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4⅜
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	10¾@	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	13.00
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.60 @	..
Lead	3.12½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were again quiet, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching. Opening weak, and declining ⅛@¼c on weaker West, easier cables, freer receipts, and some foreign selling, rallying ⅛@¼c on local covering, but easing off ⅛c on realizing, and closing weak at ¼@⅜c decline, with outside influences scarce. Spot was more active on local account, while shippers were quiet; prices closed firm at ¼c decline. Sales, 208,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 48,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 1¼@1⅝c under May, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 64,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, part at 3½c under May, in store, and 80,000 bushels do at 1c under May, to go to store.

Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1¼c under May, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 16⅝c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 12c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 61¼c; store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, store, 70¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 64⅝c....Clearances hence, 85,813 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 122,157 bushels....Receipts, 73,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 91,122 bushels; in the interior, 577,195 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and without special features, with the close firm at ¼c advance, influenced by the West. Spot was more active, both for export and home use, with prices a trifle higher. Sales, 114,400 bushels, including, to shippers, 48,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 55¾c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels ungraded white at 52c, delivered; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 51¼@52c, elevator; 7,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 49½@50c, elevator; 6,000 bushels do at 51c, delivered; 14,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52¾@52⅝c, delivered, and 2,400 bushels steamer white at 53c, elevator....Receipts, 86,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 163,165 bushels; in the interior, 346,335 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,172 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 67,793 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active, and closed unchanged to ⅛c up, following corn and the West, with some covering by local shorts. Spot were in moderate jobbing demand at firm prices....Sales, 90,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 395,000 bushels; for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 39¼c; No. 3 do, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, 34⅜@34½c for 18,000 bushels; No. 3, 33¾c; rejected mixed, 32½c; rejected white, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 35⅝@35¾c; track mixed, 34½@36c; track white, 38@42c for 42,000 bushels....Receipts, 10,800 bushels; exports, 123 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	@...	60⅜
January	30,000	60⅝@61¼	61¼
February	25,000	62 @62¼	62¼
March	240,000	62¾@63	63
May	2,595,000	63⅝@64	63⅞
July	325,000	64 5-16@64½	64⅜
Total	3,215,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	@...	50⅜
January	15,000	53⅝@53¾	53⅝
May	250,000	53¾@54⅛	54⅛
Total	265,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	...	@...	34½
January	25,000	35½@...	35½
February	50,000	35⅞@36	35⅞
May	75,000	36½@36⅞	36⅜
No. 2 white—			
December	10,000	39¼@...	39¼
January	15,000	39½@39¾	39½
Total	175,000		

FLOUR—The demand was very limited, but values show no change of consequence and a firm feeling. Sales, 11,555 bbls, including 1,500 bbls bakers' extra, at $2.25@$2.75; 500 bbls Winter straights, at $2.90; 1,000 bbls Spring patents, at $3.60@$3.75; 4,875 bbls City Mills, patents, on private terms, and 3,100 bbls do, clear, at $3.35....Arrivals, 8,292 bbls and 20,142 sacks; exports, 13,062 bbls and 7,433 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,541 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	@...	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	@...	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	$2.10@$2.15	2.40@ 2.45
No. 1	2.25@ 2.35	2.60@ 2.70
Clears	2.35@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	...@...	2.90@ 3.00
Patents	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.25
Special brands	3.10@ 3.25	3.25@ 3.35
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.90
Kansas straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
City patents	@...	4.00@ 4.15
City clears	@...	...@ 3.35
City No. 2	@...	2.45@ 2.50
City supers	@...	...@ 2.20
City fine	@...	2.10@ 2.15

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	Nom'l.	....@....
Supers	Nom'l.	....@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.25@...
No. 1	$2.35@$2.60	2.60@$2.75
Clears	2.60@ 2.75	2.85@ 2.90
Straights	3.10@ 3.20	3.30@ 3.45
Patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.80@ 3.95

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$2.80; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull and nominal. We quote: New flour at $1.85@$1.95 on spot, and $1.75@$1.85, to arrive; 60c bid and 62c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 55@60c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $2.95; granulated yellow meal, $3.15@$3.20; white do, $3.35@$3.45; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.10 for Western and $1.12@$1.13 for city; yellow, $1.18@$1.20; white, $1.22@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.10@$4.75; cut, $4.50@$5.15; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Neglected. We quote: 50@52c for State and Jersey; on track, 53@54c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@57c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Quiet and easy at 61@66c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 63@64c.

MALT—Neglected. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 71½@80c; middlings, 80@85c; Western, 75@80c for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85c. Oilmeal, $23.50@$24 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 45@47c for No. 2 and 70@80c for No. 1.

SEED—For clover there is not much of a demand, yet sufficient interest to show the temper over prices, and firmness may be quoted for choice stock. We quote: Spot clover, 9¾@9¾c, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality; timothy, $5.75@$6.25, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—From Wednesday's fair trading the market yesterday was in strong contrast. It was almost impossible to sell, while the weakness continued and the few bids showed a reduction of about ½. Buyers, as a whole, have become impressed with the idea that prices must be lower as the outcome of the large production and the state of trade in commodities that consume the oil, and it is hard to bring them in even for limited quantities. The exporters talk about 28c as the best price that they are willing to take for any important line of ordinary prime yellow, while there is more offered under trade than looked as if a bid had been made at 28½c, it would have secured at least a limited quantity. While this price of 29c is held on prime lots there is a grade of strictly prime that is bringing in a moderate way 29½c. The South reports its outlets as very light, with the Western trade holding off as not compelled to buy by the condition of the compound lard trading, and as well with the opinion that when they need supplies the market will be more in their favor. Crude in bulk at the mills is further offered at 29c; however a better price may be held at other points, but on a relative basis, so far as a Northern market is concerned, with the difference in transportation rates considered. White here is quoted at 32@33c. Crude in shipping order is on offer here at 24c. Sales were only 100 bbls crude at 24c; 200 bbls prime yellow at 29c, and 200 bbls strictly prime do at 29½c. LARD OIL is in moderate jobbing demand, with 55c quoted for city. LINSEED is steady and unchanged, with 56c quoted for city and 55c for State.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were affected slightly by the easier range for grain, yet stood up very well, and there is apparently an undertone of confidence. Pork lost only 12½c per bbl, and recovered 5c, while lard was down only 2½ points, and closed about as on Thursday night; so with ribs, which after weakening came up firm. There is a pretty good business under way steadily in the products, and covering general wants of exporters, mainly for shipments from the West. The receipts of hogs are fair, yet show some falling off.

LARD—Western steam was easy for a while, but closed steady at a slight recovery as with the West. There is more of a demand here, chiefly from the refiners, who have a steady, but not active business in refined, and increasing export interest at the West. Cash closed at 7.22½c; sales of 500 tcs at 7.25c, and 300 tcs at 7.22½c. Tank lard was at 6.52½c; there were sales of 7 tanks yesterday at 6.55c. City steam was steady at 6.75c, with a moderate inquiry; sales of 100 tcs at 6.75c. Options—December closed at 7.25c asked; of January, sale of 250 tcs at 7.25c, closing at 7.25c; February closed at 7.20@7.22½c asked. Refined is fairly active; sales within a day or two of 1,500 tcs, with Continent quoted at 7.62½c, and South American at 8c. The Western market opened 2½ points up, lost it, and closed steady at about as on Thursday night, with close for December at 6.52c; January at 6.92c, and May at 7.12c bid.

PORK—Here there was only a small business with exporters, and 100 bbls mess taken up, at generally steady prices. The Western market sold off 7c and recovered, with a little more activity, closing rather firm, with December at $12; January at $12, and May at $12.25. Prices here are for: Mess, new, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $12.75@$13.25; short clear, $14@$17.

BEEF—Exporters are quiet here, and on home account only a moderate business is under way, with prices without change. Packet, $8.25@$9.50; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, best, in tierces, $16@$17; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; plate at $8@$8.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading continues slow, in small quantities, while prices are rather nominal. At West quoted at $16, and $17 here.

CUT MEATS—Cut meats are easy in price, on a moderate amount of trading only, and free offerings. Sales are 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¼c; 400 pickled shoulders at 5¼c; city-pickled hams, 9½@9¾c; do, shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb rib bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 16-lb average, 7⅞@7¾c; tierced pickled hams, 8¼@8⅝c.

LARD—Was down about 5 points on ribs, but closed at a trifle heavier on fewer hogs than looked for as the receipts for the day, while demands for product were rather livelier. Short clear was quoted here nominally at $6.80. Short ribs at the West closed at $5.05@$5.07 for January and $6.17@$6.20 for May.

DRESSED HOGS—Are about steady in price, with the supplies fairly well taken up. Receipts at all Western points yesterday, 78,003 head; same time last year, 70,478 head, Chicago, estimated receipts, 38,000 head, and for to-day 18,000 head; trading fairly active; prices are strong; others steady; $3.85@$4.70; left over, 5,000 head; Cincinnati receipts, 3,973 head; active; strong; $4@$4.15. St. Louis, receipts, 6,931 head; strong; $4@$4.50. Indianapolis receipts, 7,000 head; active; $4.10@$4.70. Kansas City receipts, 13,000 head; steady; $4@$4.40. Omaha receipts, 5,500 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.75@$4.55. Pittsburg steady; $4.30@$4.55. Cleveland, lights and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.40. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5⅞c for 180 lb, 5⅞c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅜c for pigs.

TALLOW—The make of city for the week is sold up, and the market is not changed, pending new business. It is at 4¾c; market firm. Sufficient demand from the home trade is steadily in progress to take up supplies promptly to the offerings, with corresponding tone on country and other out-of-town makes. Sales of 100 tcs at 5¼c, and 100 bbls Philadelphia at 5 5-16c. Australian is on offer at 5¼c; possibly 5 5-16c would be paid, although the open bidding is 5¼c. The West is strong; it has sold its packers' grade steadily latterly at 5¼c; has been able to get 4⅝c for a grade called No. 1, and 4¼c for No. 2.

STEARINE—Lard stearine shows firmness, with more or less demand, and 9@9¼c quoted. Oleostearine—the pressers, finding 7¼c carried along as the best offer from the local refiners, let a little of their supplies go yesterday at that price, or 50,000 pounds, but for other lots that are held they demand 7¾c. Buyers would take further quantities at 7¼c, but decline to exceed that price, at least at present. Efforts to bring foreign here at a relative price are not successful. Oleo oil at Rotterdam is a florin higher, with a sale of Harrison at 50 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts opened quiet at 2@3 points advance, as following Liverpool, but sold off through free offerings by local longs, with port receipts heavy, and interior movement free, and closed steady at 4c and points decline, with a moderate trade and chiefly local scalping. Spot was dull and unchanged, with sales of 217 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling uplands	5¾c
Middling Gulf	6c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	Even
Strict middling	5-16c on
Middling	Even
Strict low middling	5-16c off
Low middling	3-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	5-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	5.57@5.58	5.66	5.58	600
January	5.62@5.63	5.73	5.62	25,900
February	5.63@5.64	5.77	5.63	6,300
March	5.68@5.69	5.79	5.68	55,200
April	5.73@5.74	5.84	5.73	5,800
May	5.78@5.79	5.89	5.78	34,000
June	5.83@5.84	5.94	5.83	6,900
July	5.88@5.89	5.99	5.88	800
August	5.93@5.94	6.02	5.93	700
September	...@...	..	..	..
October	...@...	..	..	..
November	...@...	..	..	..
Total				136,200

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS, WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1894.

	Tu.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	11034	8063	9212	12211	75198	65693
New-Orl's	20398	15839	14463	15214	93910	88919
Mobile	2332	1734	1027	2441	11588	13407
Savannah	7917	4732	5919	4151	41283	43205
Charl'st'n	2096	1946	828	2417	15430	16433
Wilm'n't'n	1958	1927	1307	1574	10726	12703
Norfolk	7327	5349	5668	3812	31786	27380
Baltimore	..	712	447	11077	15578	3523
New-York	3341	1994	1902	2531	11644	5499
Boston	157	497	1791	1829	4902	7205
Phila	604	771	3170	291	6304	1528
W. Point	3814	3143	1702	3722	18947	15852
N'p't N's	..	..	..	..	3011	5774
B'sw'k	..	..	..	..	9230	6028
P't R'y'l	..	..	..	..	3634	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	65
Total	60978	46207	47436	61070	352151	..
This day last w'k	65933	50840	38291	67478	..	..
This day last y'r	51616	45121	43841	46846	..	313174

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS. THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	St'ks.
Brenham	5,058	4,800	3,383
Dallas	4,962	4,501	2,070
Shreveport	6,374	5,112	20,792
Little Rock	7,854	6,643	8,189
Helena	3,988	4,390	16,657
Vicksburg	3,314	2,462	12,311
Columbus, Miss	2,655	2,149	3,638
Natchez	3,075	2,975	8,057
Memphis	31,235	27,438	117,017
Nashville	4,713	3,760	4,098
Selma	5,864	5,117	4,597

	Receipts.	Shipments.	St'ks.
Montgomery	6,782	4,155	19,398
Eufaula	1,194	560	3,587
Columbus, Ga	3,084	1,822	10,035
Macon	3,004	3,128	5,767
Albany	498	1,113	4,296
Atlanta	9,098	9,632	30,564
Rome	7,345	6,170	7,778
Augusta	9,647	3,546	30,937
Columbia	1,500	1,500	..
Newberry	1,000	1,000	..
Charlotte	1,228	1,481	390
Raleigh	1,794	1,804	1,665
St. Louis	13,472	61,057	51,177
Houston	91,248	85,743	79,747
Meridian	2,349	2,088	2,001
Cincinnati	28,219	26,353	12,338
Yazoo City	2,635	1,304	10,117
Total	263,192	282,398	471,171

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	St'ks.
Brenham	1,297	2,750	4,204
Dallas	1,717	1,084	1,637
Shreveport	3,550	4,078	15,256
Little Rock	4,080	5,217	*11,879
Helena	2,187	1,660	6,682
Vicksburg	3,293	1,578	13,687
Columbus, Miss	1,778	1,847	3,780
Natchez	2,039	1,398	7,436
Memphis	23,547	14,186	118,752
Nashville	3,208	1,085	5,894
Selma	3,285	2,796	12,706
Montgomery	6,597	5,546	22,322
Eufaula	1,081	840	5,076
Columbus, Ga	2,960	2,206	11,116
Macon	2,392	2,724	8,027
Albany	1,017	1,183	7,085
Atlanta	6,490	6,946	*9,313
Rome	4,589	4,355	*8,514
Augusta	8,361	7,544	140,295
Columbia	818	818	..
Newberry	421	218	*389
Charlotte	1,426	1,376	300
Raleigh	1,073	973	2,200
St. Louis	12,975	31,830	46,500
Houston	57,442	63,220	38,661
Meridian	2,277	1,840	2,057
Cincinnati	14,626	15,105	5,508
Yazoo City	5,577	1,251	15,228
Total	180,472	184,852	424,504

* Corrected. † Actual.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and irregular, with the early trading at an advance with Europe, but selling off and closing weak at unchanged prices to 25 points' decline, with local longs realizing freely. Havre was quiet at ½@½f easier, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ¾ pfennig up. Spot Rio was quiet and steady at 16c for No. 7. Sales, 1,100 bags Santos, No. 6, at 16¼c; 500 bags Santos, No. 5, at 17c, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms at 18½c. Sales—Opening call, 11 A. M.: May, 1,500 bags at 13c; September, 1,250 bags at 12.85c; total, 3,000 bags. Between call and close: December, 250 bags at 14.25c; 1,000 bags at 14.20c, 1,500 bags at 14.25c, 250 bags at 14.30c, 1,250 bags at 14.25c, 750 bags at 14c; January, 1,500 bags at 13.95c, 750 bags at 13.85c, 500 bags at 13.80c; February, 250 bags at 13.75c; March, 250 bags at 13.40c, 2,000 bags at 13.45c, 4,500 bags at 13.50c, 750 bags at 13.45c, 250 bags at 13.40c, 1,250 bags at 13.35c, 750 bags at 13.20c; April, 1,000 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 12.90c; May, 1,500 bags at 13.10c, 2,250 bags at 13c, 250 bags at 12.95c, 750 bags at 12.90c; September, 750 bags at 12.95c, 1,750 bags at 12.90c; October, 1,750 bags at 13c; 1,250 bags at 12.85c; total, 29,500 bags.

Exchanges—15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags September for May. Total for day, 34,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	13.65@13.70	16.35@16.40
February	13.45@13.55	16.15@16.25
March	13.15@13.20	15.90@16.00
April	12.85@12.90	15.70@15.80
May	12.85@12.90	15.50@15.55
June	12.80@12.90	15.20@15.30
July	12.80@12.85	15.00@15.10
August	12.75@12.85	14.95@15.05
September	12.75@12.85	14.80@14.90
October	12.80@12.85	...@...
November	...@...	...@...
December	13.95@14.05	16.65@16.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	241,832
Arrivals—S. S. Lassell	31,221
	273,053
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	20,697
Total stock in New-York to-day	252,356
Total stock in Baltimore	17,283
Arrivals	..
	17,283
Deliveries yesterday	1,188—16,095
Total stock in New-Orleans	29,991
Arrivals	..
	29,991
Deliveries yesterday	1,151—28,840
Total stock in other ports	..
	44,935
Total stock in United States	297,291
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 6	108,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 6	6,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Dec. 6	105,000
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 2	20,000
	239,000
Total	536,291
Same time 1893	446,855

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 16c

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...1.90 above No. 7		No. 6...50 above No. 7	
No. 2...1.65 above No. 7		No. 7... ..	
No. 3...1.40 above No. 7		No. 8...50 below No. 7	
No. 4...1.10 above No. 7		No. 9...90 below No. 7	
No. 5...75 above No. 7		No. 10... .. below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7		No. 6...1.25	above No. 7
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7		No. 7... ..	above No. 7
No. 3...2.37½ above No. 7		No. 8...1.25	below No. 7
No. 4...2.50 above No. 7		No. 9...2.00	below No. 7
No. 5...1.75 above No. 7		No. 10...2.50	below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	25 @27	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	20 @22½	Coro	16½@18
Padang, int'r	24½@25½	Caracas	17½@18
Macassar—		Do, washed	18½@20
Timor	21½@22¾	Porto Cabello	16¾@17½
Pajo	20¼@22	Do, washed	18½@20
Mocha	26 @26½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	17¾@19
Trujillo	17 @17½	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Bucono	17¼@18	Bavarian, new	17¼@18¾
Tovar	17¼@18	Bogota	19 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	17¼@18	Cordova, gr'n	18 @18½
Fair to good	18¼@19	Do, white	18½@19
Pr. to choice	18¾@19½	Oaxaca	18½@20
Guatemala and		Central American—	
Coban	18¼@22	Costa Rica	16 @19½
Nicaragua	17½@18¼	San Salvador	17¼@18¾
Jamaica	15 @20	Do, washed	18½@20

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The general market is steady, with trading only moderate.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	17@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@23	Barbados, job'g	25@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—The demand is light, but full prices rule, with supplies moderate.

Domestic—		Japan	4¼@4½
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in b'd	1⅞@2⅜
Fair	4¼@4⅜	Java	3½@3⅝
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅜@6¾		
Patna	3¾@4¼		

SUGAR—There is entire absence of demand for raws, with quotations nominally unchanged. A lot of 5,000 bbls domestic was sold at New-Orleans, to come here, at 3¼c for 96° test, landed on wharf. Refined continues quiet, with prices unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3	@	....
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 9-16	@	....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½	@	....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow ½ per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 13-16@5		
Cutloaf	4 13-16@5		
Crushed	4 13-16@5		
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜		
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜		
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛		
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4⅛		
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼		
Extra fine granulated

COMMERCIAL---CONTINUED.

$3.75; 3 Pennsylvania sheep, 100 lb, at $2.50; 22 State do, 89 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—50 State lambs, 83 lb, at $4.25; 66 do, 82 lb, at $4; 105 Pennsylvania do, 71 lb, at $3.87½; 125 State sheep and lambs, 63 lb, at $3.50; 96 do, 78 lb, at $2.50; 114 State sheep, 82 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—211 State lambs, 65½ lb, at $3.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—107 State sheep, 79 lb, at $2. NEWTON & CO.—16 Jersey lambs, 50 lb, at $4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 17 cars, or 2,756 head; only 33 head on sale. Market steady at $4.75@$5, and choice light pigs might bring a trifle more. On moderate receipts country-dressed ruled steady at 5½@7c, with a few lean pigs selling at 7½c.—SALES.—S. SANDERS—7 State hogs, 128 lb average, at $5 100 lb; 9 do, 174 lb, at $5.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,020 head; total for week thus far, 13,000 head; for same time last week, 10,600 head; consigned through, 3,940 head; to New-York, 3,120 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened steady and firm; closed firm; all sold but a few stockers; good shipping steers, $4.50@$4.60; light to good butchers', $3.85@$4. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 21,150 head; total for week thus far, 97,650 head; for same time last week, 81,100 head; consigned through, 3,700 head; to New-York, 4,650 head; on sale, 12,800 head; market opened lower and very dull; closed steady for good hogs, weak for light; Yorkers generally $4.40, with late sales at $4.35; good mixed, $4.40@$4.45; mediums, $4.50@$4.55; choice, $4.60; pigs, $4.30@$4.40; roughs, $3.75@$4.10. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 70,000 head; total for week thus far, 55,600 head; for same time last week, 50,600 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 3,200 head; on sale, 1,400 head; market opened 15@25c lower; closed easy for common sheep and lambs, with a few loads held over; native stock unchanged at the close; Canada lambs, $3.90; extra native lambs, $3.60@$3.90; good to choice, $3.15@$3.50; common to fair, $2.75@$3; mixed sheep, $2.25@$2.75; extra export wethers, $3.50@$4; extra export ewes, $2.85@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.20@$4.40; good butchers', $3.80@$4.10; rough fat, $2.75@$3.25; fair light steers, $3.40@$3.60; light stockers, $2.50@$3.25. Hogs run liberally; market active; Philadelphias, $4.55@$4.60; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.45@$4.50; common to fair Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40; rough fat, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply light; market steady; extra, $3@$3.25; good, $2.40@$2.80; fair, $1.75@$2; yearlings, $2@$3.20; wool lambs, $4@$4.20; common to fair lambs, $2.25@$3.40.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,775 head, market firm; dressed beef, butchers' shipping steers, $2.70@$3.25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3; cows and mixed, $1@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady to strong; packing, $4.25@$4.50; butchers', $4.40@$4.50; Yorkers, $4.10@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3@$6.50; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.35; cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.50; calves, $1.50@$2.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; market firm; heavy, $4.30@$4.60; common to choice mixed, $4.25@$4.55; choice assorted, $4.35@$4.40; light, $4.20@$4.40; pigs, $3.50@$4.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000 head; market weak; inferior to choice, $1.55@$3.35; lambs, $2.25@$4.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 71s 3d; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 49s; do medium steady at 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 33s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 34s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 33s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 51s. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined easy at 18s 6d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 10½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 36s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 1d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 5s ½d; December firm at 5s ¼d; January dull at 4s 6½d; February easy at 4s 6¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2 5s@£2 15s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, December delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d; December and January delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d; January and February delivery, 3 4-64@3 5-64d; February and March delivery, 3 5-64@3 6-64d; March and April delivery, 3 6-64@3 7-64d; April and May delivery, 3 8-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 3 9-64@3 10-64d; June and July delivery, 3 11-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 12-64@3 13-64d; August and September delivery, 3 14-64d, buyers. Monday, Dec. 24, Tuesday, the 25th, Wednesday, the 26th, Monday, the 31st, and Tuesday, Jan. 1, will be observed as holidays on the Cotton Exchange.

LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 5s 2d@3 6d; hind quarters, 2s 10d@3s 8d per 8 lb by the carcass. Produce—Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@23s per cwt; mutton, 23@25s per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 29s per cwt; Ceylon, 24s per cwt. Linseed Cake, 7 5s 6d per ton for Western. Linseed oil, 19s 10½d per cwt. Sperm oil, £38 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 4¼@4 3-16d per gallon; spirits of petroleum, 6½d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 3d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 3d per cwt; do, fine, 5s 6d per cwt. Manila hemp, good, £18, cost, insurance, and freight. Calcutta linseed, November and December shipment, via Cape, 37s 9d per quarter.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 12f 87½c paid and 13f sellers.

BREMEN, Dec. 7.—Petroleum, 5 marks 35 pfennigs for American.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Markets unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 5 11-16c; middling, 5¼c; low middling, 5c; good ordinary, 4¾c; net receipts, 15,314 bales; gross receipts, 15,441 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,950 bales; to France, 7,106 bales; to the Continent, 118 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 373,744 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 93,910 bales; gross receipts, 99,775 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 14,634 bales; to France, 44,533 bales; to the Continent, 32,385 bales; coastwise, 9,261 bales; sales, 45,450 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 5⅛c; low middling, 4¾c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 4,151 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,294 bales; to France, 4,877 bales; coastwise, 3,874 bales; sales, 600 bales; spinners, 3 bales; stock, 108,096 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 41,283 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 18,231 bales; to France, 4,877 bales; to the Continent, 27,335 bales; coastwise, 10,484 bales; sales, 4,150 bales; spinners, 53 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 7.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 5-16c; low middling, 4 15-16c; good ordinary, 4⅝c; net and gross receipts, 12,211 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,882 bales; coastwise, 3,583 bales; sales, 723 bales; spinners, 45 bales; stock, 281,615 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 75,198 bales; exports to Great Britain, 34,111 bales; to the Continent, 8,625 bales; coastwise, 7,336 bales; sales, 6,219 bales; spinners, 115 bales.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.21
Belcher	.68
Best & Belcher	.65
Bodie Consolidated	.50
Bulwer	.06
Challar	.53
Con. Cala. & Va	3.50
Crown Point	.43
Gould & Curry	.47
Hale & Norcross	.47
Mexican	.27
Mono	.05
Ophir	1.75
Potosi	.44
Savage	.35
Sierra Nevada	.65
Union Consolidated	.38
Utah	.09
Yellow Jacket	.48

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Mamaroneck Drainage Company, to drain and fertilize lands in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County; capital, $10,000. Directors—Cyrus Field Judson, Archibald B. Duffie, William Francis Judson, and Joseph S. Tracy of New-York City.

The Hoosick Falls Chair Company, to manufacture furniture in Hoosick Falls; capital, $7,000. Directors—Elisha B. Hurd and Charles R. Partridge of Hoosick Falls and Clarence Partridge of Brooklyn.

The Rochester Ribbon and Carbon Company, to manufacture typewriter ribbons and supplies in Rochester; capital, $2,500. Directors—William R. Dryer, Edwin L. Hawley, E. H. Gallup, Henry Simonds, A. W. Gallus, Edgar Bostwick, and Charles M. Allen of Rochester.

The Henry Erdtmann Company, to deal in goods, wares, and merchandise, both foreign and domestic, as principal and on commission, in New-York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry Erdtmann and Emily Erdtmann of Brooklyn and Frederick P. Wilcken of Hoboken.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Notable Transactions by the Brokers.

BUSINESS PROPERTY SELLS WELL

The Old College of Pharmacy Building Sold—Auctioneers' Association Meets—The Brokers' Committee.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Louis Schoolherr, at $70,000, the five-story basement and sub-basement business building 217 and 219 Mercer Street, 57 by 50.

For Joseph Steiner, the same brokers have sold, at $50,000, the five-story brick flat at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 26 by 100.

The old College of Pharmacy property, 200 to 213 East Twenty-third Street, north side, between Third and Second Avenues, 73.6 by 98.9, is reported sold at about $85,000. This includes the college building and the three-story brick dwelling adjoining. The structures are to be torn down and a business building will take their place.

The Rev. Charles T. Haley and Mr. Seth M. Milliken have sold, at about $110,000, the northeast corner of Wooster and Spring Streets, 54 by 100, with old buildings.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold, for John C. Umberfield, to a well-known brewer the four-story dwelling 11 West Seventy-fifth Street, 23 by 64 by 102.2.

Messrs. Hougenauer & Weslau have sold, at about $42,500 each, two five-story twenty-five-foot-front tenements on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-third Street, and have purchased seven lots on West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Mr. William Buhler has sold, at about $36,000, the four-story twenty-foot-front dwelling 51 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Mr. Thomas J. McGuire has sold at about $33,000 each the two five-story brick flats with stores, 592 and 594 Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 89 by 100.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has sold to L. Z. Bach the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.

The annual meeting of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of this city was held yesterday afternoon at 111 Broadway, and the following officers were elected: President—James L. Wells; Vice President—Morris Wilkins; Treasurer—William M. Ryan; Secretary—James S. McQuillen; Executive Committee—Morris Wilkins, William F. Redmond, Jere. Johnson, Jr., D. Phoenix Ingraham, and Peter F. Meyer.

A lot on Third Avenue has been sold at about $150,000. The details are withheld for the time being.

Two lots on Central Park West, 50 feet north of Seventy-fifth Street, have been sold at $52,000.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Charles Meyer to Frederick Von Beesten, at $8,000, the three-story frame house 617 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 132 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 106; for Bernard Halpin, at $8,000, the three-story flat, with store, at the southwest corner of Pleasant and Fulton Avenues, 25 by 146, and for Danzig & Kutz, to Theresa Boos, at $4,000, the lot on the east side of Westchester Avenue, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 63.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, at $2,550, to Mary J. Lee, the right, title, &c., of Mary and Neil Kennedy, to a lot on the east side of Third Avenue, 113 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 30 by 86 by 25 by 90.

The Committee of Fifteen appointed to determine methods for increasing the scope of usefulness of the Real Estate Exchange and for forming a Board of Registered Brokers, held their first meeting yesterday. The committee consists of Douglas Robinson, Chairman; L. Dismaine Bell, Frank Yoran, Irving Ruland, Frederick Zittel, Edward Sabforth, Ferdinand Fish, J. Clarence Davies, William H. Folsom, A. P. Ketchum, Alfred E. Marling, Andrew Powell, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Beverley Ward, and Frank R. Houghton. Mr. Ruland was chosen Secretary. Two sub-committees were appointed, one to determine on the plan and scope of the movement, and the other to report rules and regulations for the government of the proposed Board of Registered Brokers. The first sub-committee consists of Mr. Brown, Chairman; and Messrs. Zittel, Ruland, Leaycraft, Ketchum, Davies, and Ward. The second consists of Mr. Fish, Chairman, and Messrs. Ashforth, Marling, Yoran, Folsom, Houghton, and Powell. Both sub-committees will report to the main committee, which will meet at the call of the Chairman.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co., have sold for Samuel McMillan, a lot on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 25 by 100, to John Hickey, for $25,000; also two lots on northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50 by 100, for $33,000.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for John H. Loos, a five-story stone-front flat, lot 25 by 95, 436 Manhattan Avenue, to John Conlan, for $28,000.

Mr. Huyler has sold to William Lainbeer, Jr., a lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 125 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Broadway, east side, 256 feet north of McComb Street, by Emma and Bertha Wuesthoff, of 76 Jane Street, two-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 13 Second Avenue, alterations to three-story brick dwelling and store by Julia Weiss; cost, $500.

No. 300 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store by Michael Lapp; cost, $1,200.

No. 222 Willis Avenue, alterations to five-story brick tenement and store by Martin J. Christophus; cost, $2,000.

Pier 29, North River, by the City of New-York, alterations to one-story frame and iron office; cost, $500.

Desbrosses Street and North River, alterations to frame and iron office on bulkhead by Pennsylvania Railroad; cost, $400.

Nos. 65 and 67 Dey Street, alterations to five-story brick storage building by Laura F. Hearn; cost, $200.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange and Auction Company, Limited, will be held on Monday next. There is no contest for offices, and the present officers will be re-elected.

Messrs. John Reis & Co. have sold to A. C. Fraser, at $12,000, the two-story and attic frame dwelling on the east side of Ocean Avenue, next to the Midwood Clubhouse, 40 by 40, with lot 62½ by 100.

Mr. John Pullman has sold for the Henderson estate to Thomas Brown, at $14,500, a plot 100 by 98, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Tenth Street. Five three-story and basement brownstone dwellings, will be built on the land.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday Mr. William Cole sold to E. S. Scott, at $2,825, the two-story frame dwelling, with lot 60 by 175, on the south side of East Broadway, 110 feet west of Prospect Place.

Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to Henry Allen, at $6,150, the three-story brick building 2,014 Fulton Street, 20 by 100. To James Rodwell, plaintiff, at $4,500, they sold the three-story brick building, with lot 20 by 100, on the south side of Grand Street, 100 feet east of Lorimer Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Nostrand Avenue, west side, 282 feet south of Park Avenue, four-story brick store and flat, for seven families, 24.9 by 65, $10,000; J. Stamm, owner.

South Third Street, south side, 150 feet west of Hooper Street, two four-story brick flats for eight families each, 25 by 65 each, $7,500 each; John Senger, owner.

Flatbush Avenue, west side, 326 feet south of Lincoln Road, two three-story brick stores and flats, for five families each, one 19.6 and one 26.6 by 55, $13,000 in all; Fritz Doerer, owner.

Linden Street, south side, 120 feet east of Broadway, five two-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 by 45 each, $22,000 in all; C. E. Palmer, owner.

Thirty-ninth Street, east side, 217.6 feet south of Avenue D, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 37, $2,500; Otto Geedel, owner.

Atlantic Avenue, (Norton's Point, Coney Island,) south side, 150 feet east of Beach Thirty-eighth Street, two-story frame dwelling, 40 by 32, $3,000; Selina M. Lawrence, owner.

Bergen Street, southeast corner of Buffalo Avenue, frame church, 50 by 60, $2,600; Trustees Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 7.

BOWERY, 123; George W. Hopkins, referee, to Benjamin M. Hartshorne..$70,000

DELANCEY ST, n s, 76.3 ft n e of Pitt St, 26.3x76.3; Beni Baken and others to Samuel Erbowsky..... 28,750

18TH AV, s e corner of 2d St, 22x54; Henry Mahlstadt to Catharine Mahlstadt..... 3,000

8TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; George Schlereth and wife to Christina J. Otto..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; George Schlereth to Mathilda Schlereth..... 1

8TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Christina J. Otto to George Schlereth..... 1

14TH ST, n s, East; John H. Kearns to Ada Gray.....ex prop and 1

19TH ST, s w s, 160 ft s e of 6th Av, 50x92; Harriett E. Halsey and another to Gibson Putzel..... 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 140.5 ft s of Stanton St, and other property, 18.1x100; Simon Boolt and wife to Henry Davis and Malka Ganz..... 28,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, Lots 29 to 31, map of Lyman Tiffany property, 23d Ward, part of Fox estate, &c.; Elizabeth Weedon to Frederick C. Dexter..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n w s, 132 ft n e of John St, 33x150; William S. Dugan to Terrence P. Brennan..... 950

187TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Robert J. P. Browne to Harriet E. Burger..... 3,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 105 ft s of Fairmount Av, or 175th St, 40x100; Henry E. Klugh, executor, to Edward C. Loumena and wife..... 1,600

WOOSTER ST, 212 to 218; Helen S. Kingsland and others, trustees and executors of George L. Kingsland, to Arthur H. Ely..... 110,000

25TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elliot Sandford, referee, to William Barrie..... 13,900

30TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 29.5x98.9; Prudencha L. Gilles, by guardian, William C. Witt..... 5,400

SAME PROPERTY; Regina Schaffner and another to Ellen Gilles..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 67 ft w of 7th Av, 20x90; Elizabeth Hillabrand to Belle K. Smith..... 1

18TH ST, n s, 560 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Marie Verhaeren and husband to Gibson Putzel..... 1

30TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 29.5x98.9, four-fifths part; Ellen Gilles and others to William C. A. Witt. 21,600

35TH ST, s s, 375 ft n w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, one-third part; Edgar L. Ryder to Michael J. Lane..... 1

SAME PROPERTY, one-third part; Benjamin A. Tuthill to Edgar L. Ryder..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Andrew P. Nugent and wife to Herman Schmuck. 22,000

81ST ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x102.2; Charles H. Fancher and wife to Jennie L. Denig. 1

81ST ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x102.2; Jennie L. Denig and husband to Sigmund B. Steinmann..... 95,500

WEST END AV, 486; Sigmund B. Steinmann and wife to Jennie L. Denig..... 30,000

96TH ST, s s, 169 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 29x101.5; same to same..... 46,000

CENTER LINE of block between 80th and 81st Sts, strip of land, 99.11 ft w of Amsterdam Av, .1x74.10; John C. Barth to Sigmund B. Steinmann..... 1

For auction sale of Fifteen Building Associations and stock and bonds of Real Estate and other Companies, see Page 8.

80TH ST, 131 West; John C. Kluber and wife to Mary A. Gordon..... 1

84TH ST, 111 West; Martha Gunn to James W. White..... 100

66TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Arthur W. Talcott and wife to Mark Rothschild..... 1

PARK AV, 1,153; Thomas K. Lemon and wife to William Thurman..... 1

SYLVAN PLACE, 3; Michael Feeney and wife to Mary E. Gillespie..... 1

5TH AV, n w corner, of 111th St, 50.5 x100; William H. Ramsey to Leight Louther..... 1

129TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 5th Av, 22.6x99.11; William E. Webb, executor of Elizabeth E. Meggs, to William Clark..... 12,000

125TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 20.6x100.10; Michael Feeney to Mary E. Feeney..... 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11 x350; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, and others to Edward Kilpatrick..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Isidore, and wife, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 181 Mott St, 5 years..... $18,500

BARRIE, William, to William Moir, as trustee; n s of 25th St, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 3,000

BLUMENTHAL, Angus, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 72d St, s s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 30,000

BEAUDERT, John, and wife to Hyman Sonn and another; s s of 137th St, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year... 45,000

BEAUDET, John, to same; same property, 1 year..... 22,500

BURGER, Harriet E., to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Jacob St, 151.4 ft w of Washington Av, installments. 6,000

CHADIL, Anna, to William Geis and wife; w s of Avenue A, between 9th and 10th Sts, 3 years..... 6,000

COHEN, Adolph, and wife to Kate Weil; e s of Norfolk St, 175 ft n of Rivington St, 4 years..... 5,000

SAME to Lazarus B. Rafelson, trustee; same property, 1 year..... 3,000

CARTER, Emily J. D., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 45th St, 236 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years. 5,000

CANNON, Jane A., to Andrew Lemon; w s of Villa Avenue, 309.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year... 300

DAMM, Richard, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Fordham Av, 100 ft s w of dividing line between Lots 63 and 64, 3 years..... 6,000

ELY, Arthur H., to H. S. Kingsland and another; 212 to 218 Wooster St, 1 year..... 87,500

HALL, William W., to Charles E. Hall; n s of 80th St, 350 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 24,000

HIGGINS, James, and another to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n w corner of Madison Av and 87th St, 5 years... 140,000

KARP, Osias, and wife to Reuben Grunauer and another; 73 Monroe St, 1 year..... 1,000

KILPATRICK, Edward, to F. A. Constable and others; e e corner of 5th Av and 102d St, 3 years..... 90,000

KILPATRICK, James, to E. R. Smith, executor; s s of 95th St, 302 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 19,000

KILPATRICK, Edward, to B. J. H. Trask; s e corner of 5th Av and 102d St, 2 years..... 70,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to F. W. Gilbert; 1,231 Simpson St, demand. 414

LANE, Michael J., to E. P. Schell and another; s s of 35th St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 200

LEVY, George W., to Bernard S. Levy; n s of 80th St, 165 ft w of West End Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 4,000

LOZIER, Sarah J., to Julius Lipman; n e corner of Madison Av and 116th St, 2 years..... 30,500

SAME to Brooklyn Savings Bank; same property, 3 years..... 85,000

McMONEGAL, Morgan D., and wife to Edward Brandon and others; 67 Varick St, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 15,000

SAME to Julius G. Lyons; same property, 1 year..... 500

PETTIT, John, and wife to Eleanor K. Jay; 81 Pine St, 3 years..... 75,000

RULAND, Anna, to Elizabeth Wright; s s of 175th St, 150 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 3 years..... 5,000

SCHUYLER, Mary C., to John H. Henshaw; s s of 35th St, 58.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 350

STEINMANN, Sigmund B., and wife to Bernhard J. Ludwig; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 81st St, demand..... 6,000

THE Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n w corner of 5th Av and 20th St, 92x192, 10 years..... 1,000,000

THE Rector, Church Wardens, &c., of All Saints' Church to the Rector, &c., of Trinity Church of New-York; s e corner of Henry and Scammel Sts, 1 year..... 20,000

THURMAN, William, to L. B. Smith and others, trustees; e s of Park Av, 80 ft s of 92d St, 3 years..... 14,500

WITT, William C., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 30th St, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 15,000

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x99.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn and wives to John Beaudet... 40,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,861,633.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I, Robert H. Myers, have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York receiver of the Standard Fire Insurance Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation; that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and do require:

First—That all persons indebted to the said corporation render an account to me at my office, No. 45 William Street, New-York City, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said corporation, and pay the same to me on or before the 29th day of December, 1894.

Second—That all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said corporation deliver the same to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Third—That all creditors of the said corporation deliver their respective accounts and demands and exhibit and prove their claims on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

Fourth—That all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said corporation present the same in writing and in detail to me on or before the said 29th day of December, 1894, at my office aforesaid.

And notice is hereby further given that there will be a general meeting of the creditors of the said Standard Fire Insurance Company pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, at the office of my attorneys, Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, No. 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, N. Y., on the 31st day of December, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as may be, and the amount of money in my hands declared.—Dated New-York, N. Y., December 6th, 1894.

ROBERT H. MYERS, Receiver.
BRISTOW, PEET & OPDYKE, Attorneys for Receiver, 20 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —GEORGE R. LANSING, plaintiff, against GRIFFEN TOMPKINS, and Bertha E. Tompkins, his wife; Frank Harding and Harriet Harding, his wife; George Harding and Mabel H. Harding, his wife; Francis B. Thurber, Albert E. Whyland, Alexis Godillot, Jun'r, Jacob S. Gates, William E. Parshall, Henry B. Kirkland, Edward Harding, Norman Seymour, The People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 16, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall St., New-York City.

To the above-named defendants, George Harding and Mabel H. Harding: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, acting as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of November, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the said City of New-York, on November 14, 1894.

DAN'L SEYMOUR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. address, 29 Wall Street, New-York City. n17-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—LILLY A. G. CODDINGTON, plaintiff, against EMILY K. BOND, George Bond, Frank Brown, Charles E. Coddington, Henry Siegman, Madge I. Hennen, Ann I. Ryan, as executrix of the last will and testament of William Ryan, deceased, Albert L. Foss, Charles W. Coddington, and Lily A. G. Coddington, Administrator and Administratrix of Kathleen E. Brown, deceased, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 24, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, Boreel Building, New-York.

To the defendant George E. Bond: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George C. Barrett, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of October, 1894, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York, on October 29, 1894.—Dated November 1, 1894.

CANNON & ATWATER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 115 Broadway, New-York City. n3-law6wS

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN HERMAN RECKNAGEL, assigned to Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of January, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis C. Gillespie and Carl L. Recknagel, Jr., as assignees of above-named John Herman Recknagel, for the benefit of creditors should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. [L. S.] Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, this 24th day of November, 1894. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
R. BURNHAM MOFFAT, Att'y for Assignees, 60 and 62 Cotton Exchange Building, New-York. d1-law6wS

Public Notices.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New-York, December 3, 1894.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY OF New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1894 to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1895, as provided by Section 846 of the New-York City Consolidation Act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1894, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1895, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the 1st day of October, 1894, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1894 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act. DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Patents.

EDGAR TATE & CO., 245 Broadway, quickly patent and negotiate inventions; expert service; lowest charges; agencies everywhere. Advice, Illustrated Patent "Times," "Inventions Wanted," free.

RAMSEY, William H., to Walter H. Covell; King's Bridge Road, n e corner of 214th St, 81.7x 178th St, to 10th Av, x74.11x211.1, 37-44 part. 3,700

SAME to Thornall & Pierce; same property, 7-44 part..... 700

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

89TH ST, 105 East; Adolph Bernhard against Regine Kirshner, owner and contractor..... $32

103D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 75 ft front; Andrew D. Campbell against H. Lewis Cohn, owner and contractor..... 77

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, entire front between 140th and 141st Sts; Laser B. Jacobsohn against I. Riesinger, owner and contractor..... 179

24TH ST, 42 to 54 West; Thomas H. Joyce against C. Fine and others, owners; Edmond R. Dodge, contractor..... 1,476

80TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; H. W. Bell against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... 142

WEST END AV, 396 and 398; Patrick Conlon against Charles F. Rogers, owner and contractor..... 225

WILLIAM ST, 235 to 239; Wellsworth K. Clynes against Sherman B. Townsend, owner; Charles Andruss, contractor..... 1,486

HENRY ST, 211 and 213; John H. Scully and others against Tobias Krakower, owner; Walter Powers & Son, contractors..... 193

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

305 EAST 57th ST.—Three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 22x80x100; in perfect order and cheap to quick purchaser; liberal amount can remain on mortgage. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Times Building, or C. VOLZING & SON, 953 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR cash, or might exchange for free and clear property, the following swell apartment houses: 2, 4, and 6 Glenada Place, } Brooklyn. 71